

भारत का राजपत्र **The Gazette of India**

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० २३] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जून ४, १९६६/ ज्येष्ठ १४, १८८८
 No. 23] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1966/JYAISTHA 14, 1888

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र २३ मई १९६६ तक प्रकाशित किये गये ।

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 23rd May 1966 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
144	S.O. 1525, dated 12th May 1966.	Min. of Information & Broadcasting.	Approval of the film specified in column 2 of the Schedule therein.
145	S.O. 1526, dated 18th May 1966.	Central Board of Direct Taxes.	Declaration of certain districts as Hill areas.
146	S.O. 1527, dated 18th May 1966.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendments to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.
147	S.O. 1528, dated 18th May 1966.	Cabinet Secretariat	Amendments in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

(1469)

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
148	S.O. 1529, dated 19th May 1966.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Deterrent imposed on State Governments under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.
	S.O. 1530, dated 19th May 1966.	Ditto.	Deterrent imposed on States or Union territory under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.
	S.O. 1531, dated 19th May 1966.	Ditto.	Deterrent imposed on State Governments under the Defence of India Rules, 1962.
149	S.O. 1532, dated 23rd May 1966.	Delimitation Commission	Order made by the Delimitation Commission in respect of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and assembly Constituencies in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियाँ प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 11 दिन के भीतर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षासंचालक को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) अज्ञोप प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 28th May 1966

S.O. 1596.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with rule 33 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1955, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1955, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Second Amendment Rules, 1966.

2. In the Schedule to the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, which is deemed to be the Schedule to the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1955, in Part III, Central Civil Services, Class III.

(a) in the entries relating to "Central Secretariat Clerical Service, Upper Division and Lower Division Grades" in column 1, for the entries

in columns 4 and 5 which correspond to the entry "(d) Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs" in column 3, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

4

Secretary, Posts

5

Member (Administration),

and Telegraphs (i) to (iv) Posts & Telegraphs Board." Board

- (b) In the entries relating to "Posts and Telegraphs Accountants' Service" in column 1, for the words and brackets "Director (Staff), Posts and Telegraphs Directorate" in column 3, the words "Secretary, Posts and Telegraphs Board" shall be substituted.

[No. 7/3/66-Ests(A).]

HARISH CHANDRA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 24th May 1966

S.O. 1597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration Act) Act, 1965 (30 of 1965), the Central Government hereby appoints the 15th day of June, 1966, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[No. F.25(4)/65-Leg.II.]

K. K. SUNDARAM, Jt. Secy & Draftsman.

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 27th May 1966

S.O. 1598.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 1 and 2 of Order XXVII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), the Central Government hereby appoints the Assistant Engineer, Civil Stores Division Farakka Barrage Project, to sign and verify the written statement in Money suit No. 16 of 1966 in the Court of the Munsif/2nd Court at Dhanbad instituted by Messrs North Keshalpur Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. against the Union of India, through the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and others, and to act on behalf of the Central Government in all matters connected with the said suit.

[No. F. 16(1)/65-J.]

G. H. RAJADHYAKSHA, Addl. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue & Insurance)

New Delhi, the 25th May 1966

S.O. 1599.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri T. G. C. Aradhya who is a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act in respect of the following Districts in the State of Mysore:—

1. Bangalore Urban
2. Bangalore Rural
3. Kolar
4. Tumkur
5. Mysore
6. Mandya
7. South Kanara
8. Coorg
9. Hassan and
10. Chickmagalur

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of June, 1966.

[No. 46—F. No. 16/14/66-IT(B).]

S.O. 1600.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri A. T. Nargund who is a Gabetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act in respect of the following Districts in the State of Mysore:—

1. Dharwar
2. Belgaum
3. Bijapur
4. North Canara
5. Chitradurg
6. Raichur
7. Gulbarga
8. Bidar
9. Bellary and
10. Shimoga

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of June, 1966.

[No. 47—F. No. 16/14/66-IT(B).]

S.O. 1601.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri M. R. Shukla who is a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act in respect of Ahmedabad District and Sabarkantha District in the State of Gujarat.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of June, 1966.

[No. 48 —F. No. 16/14/66-IT(B).]
G. R. HEGDE, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th May 1966

S.O. 1602.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints the Commissioner of Income-tax, Mysore as a Tax Recovery Commissioner.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of June, 1966.

[No. 49—F. No. 16/14/66-I.T.(B).]

S.O. 1603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints the Commissioner of Income-tax Gujarat I, Ahmedabad as a Tax Recovery Commissioner.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of June, 1966.

[No. 51—F. No. 16/14/66-I.T.(B).]

(Department of Revenue & Insurance)

INCOME-TAX ESTABLISHMENTS

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1604.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-rule (ii) of Rule 2 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules, 1966, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint Shri D. G. Pradhan, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, as Authorised Representative, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad with effect from the forenoon of 23rd April 1966 to appear, plead and act for any Income-tax Authority who is a party to any proceedings before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

[No. 218.]

M. G. THOMAS, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 24th May 1966

S.O. 1605.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 and sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kantilal T. Desai, retired Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court as the Vice-Chairman of the State Bank of India for a term of two years with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the office.

[No. F. 8/24/66-SB.]

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1606.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 20th May 1966

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	23,29,75,000
		Rupee Coin	4,06,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	4,04,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	100,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal
		(b) External
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	88,01,26,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	10,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	9,42,13,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	15,00,00,000	Investments**	310,06,61,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Central Government
		(ii) State Governments (@)	139,96,72,000

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Deposits :—			Loans and advances to :—		
(a) Government :—			(i) Scheduled Banks†		42,86,60,000
			(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡		125,43,77,000
			(iii) Others		4,44,98,000
(i) Central Government		55,43,95,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—		
(ii) State Governments		11,97,76,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—		
			(i) State Governments		29,41,02,000
			(ii) State Co-operative Banks		9,81,75,000
			(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
(b) Banks :—			(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures		5,53,22,000
(i) Scheduled Banks		121,88,07,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—		
(ii) State Co-operative Banks		5,36,22,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks		3,26,000
(iii) Other Banks		13,18,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—		
(c) Others		280,98,97,000	(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank		3,08,87,000
Bills Payable		35,48,43,000	(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank
Other Liabilities		117,82,43,000	Other Assets		47,60,97,000
	Rupees	839,09,01,000		Rupees	839,09,01,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 41,70,90,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under section 17(4)(c) of the R. B. I. Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 25th day of May, 1966.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 20th day of May 1966

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	23,29,75,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in Circulation	2968,18,10,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		2991,47,85,000	(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	165,05,24,000	
			TOTAL		280,94,49,000
			Rupee Coin		84,25,00,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2626,28,36,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2991,47,85,000	TOTAL ASSETS		2991,47,85,000

Dated the 25th day of May, 1966.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Governor.

[No. F. 3(3)-BC/66.]

V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**INCOME-TAX**

New Delhi, the 23rd May 1966

S.O. 1607.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 126 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby deletes Serial Nos. 2, 73, 74 and 80 and the entries thereagainst from the Schedule annexed to its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-Income-tax) dated the 1st July, 1952.

This notification shall take effect from 1st June, 1966.

[No. 6 (F. No. 55/55/64-IT).]

G. M. KULKARNI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th May 1966

S.O. 1608.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Commissioner of Income-tax, Mysore who is appointed as Tax Recovery Commissioner shall perform the functions of the Tax Recovery Commissioner in respect of the following Districts in the State of Mysore:

1. Bangalore Urban
2. Bangalore Rural
3. Kolar
4. Tumkur
5. Mysore.
6. Mandya
7. South Kanara
8. Coorg
9. Hassan
10. Chickmagalur
11. Dharwar
12. Belgaum
13. Bijapur
14. North Canara
15. Chitradurg
16. Raichur
17. Gulbarga
18. Bidar
19. Bellary and
20. Shimoga.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of June, 1966.

[No. 50—F. No. 16/14/66-I.T.(B).]

S.O. 1609.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Commissioner of Income-tax, Gujarat I, Ahmedabad who is appointed as Tax Recovery Commissioner shall perform the functions of the Tax Recovery Commissioner in respect of Ahmedabad District and Sabarkantha District in the State of Gujarat.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of June, 1966.

[No. 52—F. No. 16/14/66-I.T.(B).]

G. R. HEGDE, Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1610.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 8-Income-tax, dated the 14th January, 1966, namely:—

In the said Schedule against Visakhapatnam Range, under column 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Visakhapatnam Range,
Visakhapatnam.

1. Visakhapatnam
2. Vizianagaram
3. Sri-Kakulam
4. Anakapalle
5. Bobbili.

Explanatory Note:

The amendment has become necessary on account of the creation of a new circle known as Bobbili in the Commissioner's charge.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 55 (F. No. 50/9/66-ITJ).]

P. G. GANDHI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**ORDER***New Delhi, the 23rd May 1966*

S.O. 1611.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1966.

2. In clause 9 of the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961, for sub-clause (1), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The Jute Commissioner, may, by order,

- (i) specify the maximum quantity of raw jute or any specified variety of jute which a manufacturer may buy;
- (ii) direct that the said raw jute or any specified variety of jute shall be bought during any specified period only from the person or agency specified therein;
- (iii) specify the maximum quantity of raw jute which a jute manufacturer may have in his own possession during any specified period.

for the purpose of manufacture of jute textiles”.

[No. F. 4(1)-Tex(D)/66.]

A. G. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 28th May 1966

S.O. 1612.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956), read with rules 13 and 14 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957, the Central

Government hereby appoints Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, M.P., Dr. (Mrs.) T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran, Deputy Minister of Education, Shri Chandra Shekhar, M.P., Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, M.P., Shri Chuni Lal, M.P., Shri N. M. Wadiva, M.P., Shrimati Laxmi Bai Sangam, M.P., Syed Mir Qasim, M.L.A., Shri Dattoba Dastane, Shri Mohanbhai Parikh and Shri Raj Kishorebhai Prasad as members of the Khadi and Village Industries Board upto the end of March, 1969 and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1070, dated the 30th March, 1966, namely:—

In the said Notification, after Serial No. 36, the following shall be added:—

37. Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj, M.P.
38. Dr. (Mrs.) T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran, Deputy Minister of Education.
39. Shri Chandra Shekhar, M.P.
40. Kumari Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, M.P.
41. Shri Chuni Lal, M.P.
42. Shri N. M. Wadiva, M.P.
43. Shrimati Laxmi Bai Sangam, M.P.
44. Syed Mir Qasim M.L.A., Chairman, Jammu & Kashmir Khadi and Village Industries Board.
45. Shri Dattoba Dastane, Sarva Seva Sangh, Varanasi.
46. Shri Mohanbhai Parikh, Swarajya Ashram, Bardoli.
47. Shri Raj Kishorebhai Prasad, Secretary, Bihar Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Muzaffarpur.

[No. 41/1/66-KVI(P).]

P. SITARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, the 21st May 1966

S.O. 1613.—In pursuance of rule 5-A of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Rules, 1958 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. 7-10/60-LSG dated the 14th August, 1963, the Central Government hereby authorises the gazetted officer mentioned in column I of the Table below to transfer any proceedings pending before an estate officer and pertaining to public premises specified against him in column 2 of the said Table for disposal to any other estate officer competent to dispose of the same.

TABLE

Gazetted Officer I	Public Premises 2
Shri S.G. Bose Mullick, Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority.	Premises belonging to the Delhi Development Authority, and such other premises belonging to the Central Government as are controlled or managed by the said Authority.

[No. 19014(3)/66-UD.]

R. R. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**ARCHAEOLOGY**

New Delhi, the 7th May 1966

S.O. 1614.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. F. 4-19/65.C.1., dated the 6th December, 1965, published in Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 18th December 1965, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to declare the ancient monument specified in the schedule below to be of national importance.

And whereas no objections have been received to the making of such declaration.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby declares the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot number to be included under protection.	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Khas	Koti Bagh	Sankaracharya temple together with adjacent land comprised in survey plot Nos. 392 and 393.	Survey plot Nos. 392 and 393	1 kanal and 7 marlas	North: Survey plot No. 409 East : Survey plot No. 409 South: Survey plot No. 409 West : Survey plot No. 409.	Survey plot No. 393—Government and the remaining is temple property.	Temple is under worship

[No. P. 4 19/65. c. 1]

New Delhi, the 27th May 1966

S.O. 1615.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the archaeological site and remains specified in the Schedule attached hereto is of national importance.

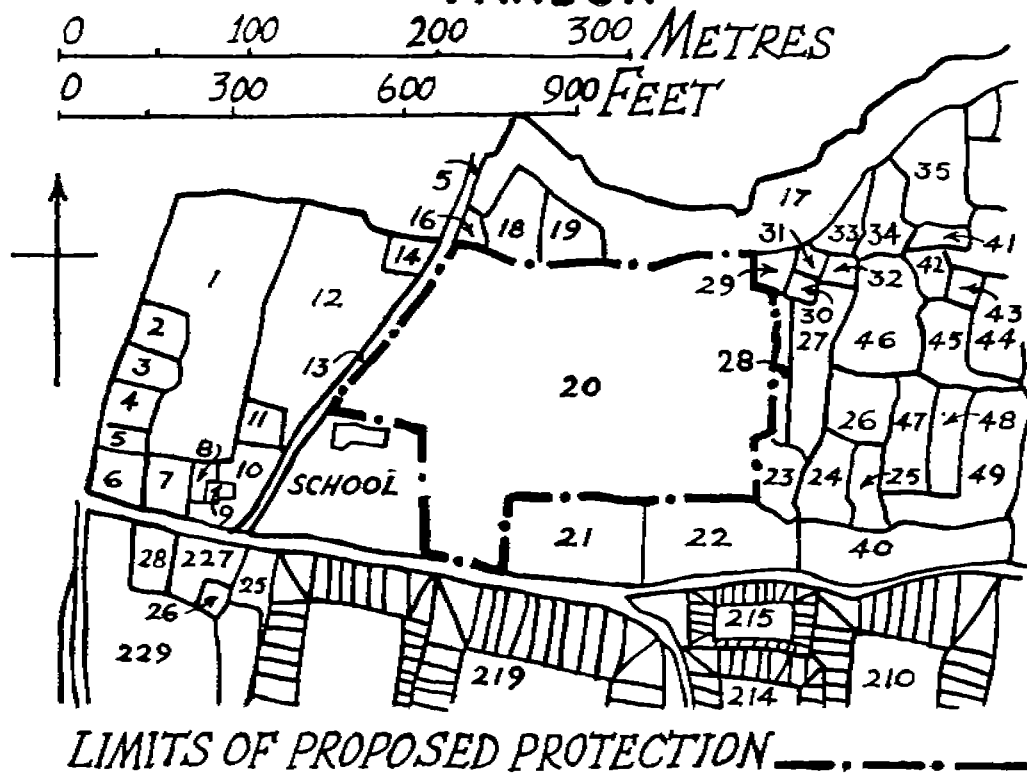
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said archaeological site and remains to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said archaeological site and remains will be considered by the Central Government.

"THE SCHEDULE"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	West Bengal	Burdwan	Ausgram	Panduk	Ancient site and remains of Pandurajar Dhipi comprised in part of Survey plot No. 20.	Part of Survey plot No. 20.	6.86 acres	<p><i>North</i> : Survey plot Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19.</p> <p><i>East</i> : Survey plot Nos. 28, 23 and 29.</p> <p><i>South</i> : Survey plot Nos. 21, 22 and 105 (Road).</p> <p><i>West</i> : Survey plot No. 13 (Road) and remaining portion of Survey plot No. 20 where in school is located.</p>	State Government	

SITE PLAN OF PANDU RAJAR DHIPI AT PANDUK



S.O. 1616.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monuments specified in the Schedule attached hereto is of national importance.

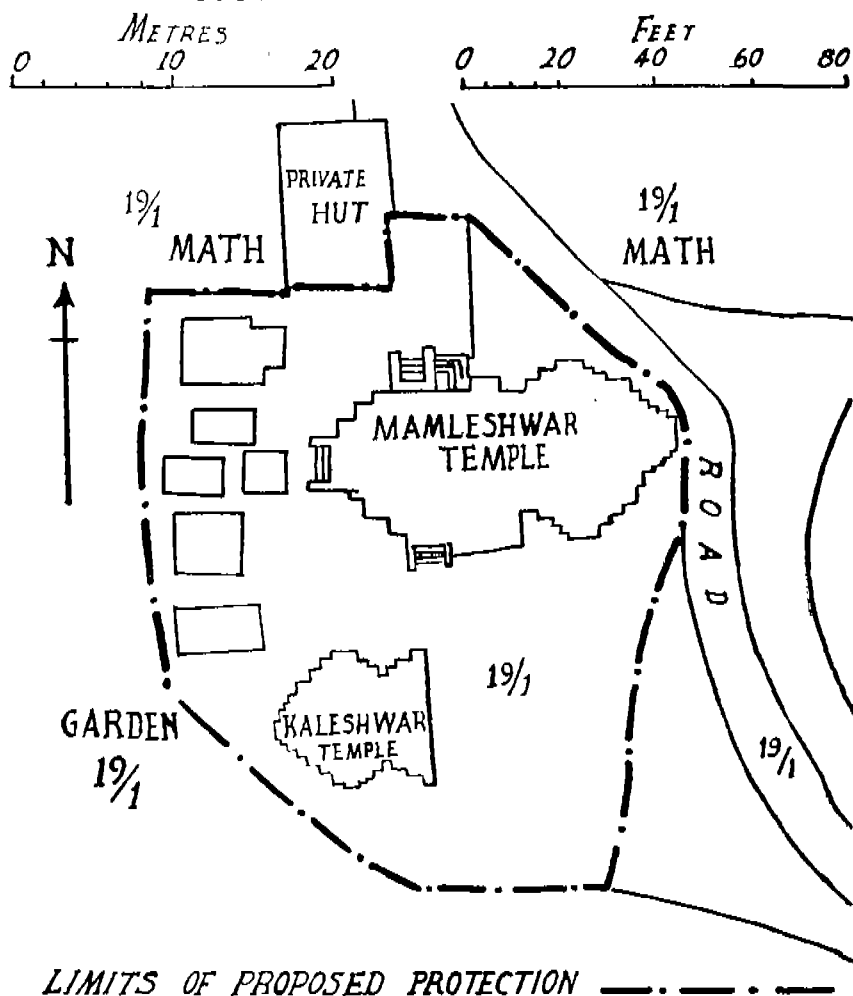
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monuments to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monuments will be considered by the Central Government.

'THE SCHEDULE'

Serial No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot number to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Madhya Pradesh	Nimar East	Khandwa	Godadpura (Onkar Mandhata)	Amleshwar <i>alias</i> Mamleshwar group of temples including Kaleshwar temple together with adjacent land comprised in part of survey plot No. 19/1 as shown in the plan reproduced below.	Part of survey plot No. 19/1 as shown in the plan reproduced below.	0.35 acres	<p><i>North</i> :—Road, private hut and Siwaha Math in remaining portion of survey plot No. 19/1.</p> <p><i>East</i> : Road and remaining portion of survey plot No. 19/1.</p> <p><i>South</i> :—Open land and garden in remaining portion of survey plot No. 19/1.</p> <p><i>West</i> :—Siwaha Math and garden in remaining portion of survey plot No. 19/1.</p>	Private	Under religious worship.

SITE PLAN OF MAMLESHWAR GROUP OF TEMPLES AT GODADPUR



S.O. 1617.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the archaeological site and remains monument specified in the Schedule attached hereto is of national importance.

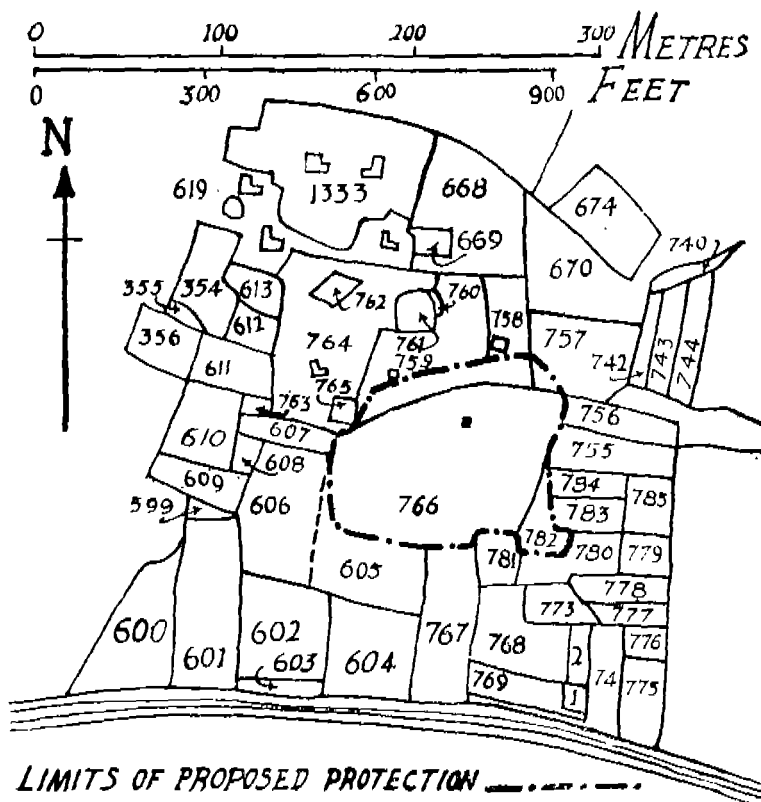
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said archaeological site and remains to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said archaeological site and remains will be considered by the Central Government.

'THE SCHEDULE'

Sl. No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot number to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks.
1	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Padrauna	Fazil-nagar	Ancient site known as Fazilnagar-Ka-Kot comprised in survey plot Nos. 766, 782 and part of survey plot Nos. 757, 758 and 759 as shown in the plan reproduced below.	Survey plot Nos. 766, 782 and part of survey plot Nos. 757, 758 and 759 as shown in the plan reproduced plan.	2.54 acres	<p><i>North</i> : Survey plot Nos. 764, 765 and remaining of survey plot Nos. 757, 758 and 759.</p> <p><i>East</i> : Survey plot Nos. 755, 756, 780, 783 and 784.</p> <p><i>South</i> : Survey plot Nos. 605, 767, 780 and 781.</p> <p><i>West</i> : Survey plot Nos. 605, 606 and 607.</p>	State Government portions No. 757.	There is a Karbla and tomb of Muslim saint on the mound.

SITE PLAN OF FAZILNAGAR-KA-KOT AT FAZILNAGAR



New Delhi, the 28th May 1966

S.O. 1618.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the area near or adjoining the Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram, as specified in the schedule attached hereto, be declared to be a prohibited area for purposes of mining operation or construction or both.

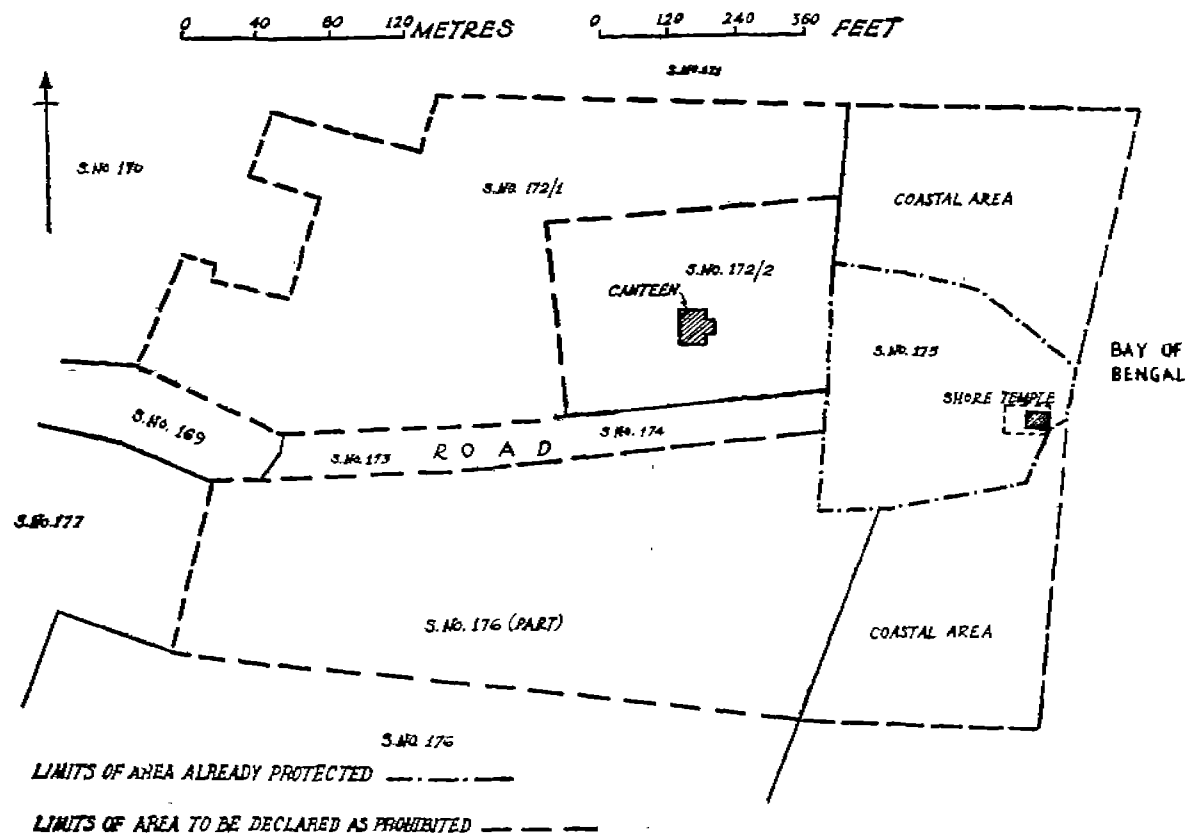
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 31 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rule, 1959 the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said area to be a prohibited area.

Any objection made within one month from the date of issue of this notification, by any person interested in the said area will be considered by the Central Government.

'THE SCHEDULE'

1	State	District	Taluk	Locality	Name of Monument	Revenue plot numbers to be declared prohibited	Area	Ownership	Details of modern structures if any in the area proposed to be declared prohibited	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Madras	Chingleput	Chingleput	Mahabalipuram	Shore temple	Survey plot No. 172/i. part of Survey plot No. 176 and coastal area on the north and south of the Shore temple as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	28 acres and 40 Cents.	Coastal area plots are Government owned and the remaining under private ownership.	Nil.	..

SITE PLAN OF SHORE TEMPLE AT MAHABALIPURAM



[No. F. 4-7/86.C.1.]
SHARDA RAO (Mrs.)
Asstt. Educational Adviser.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & AVIATION
(Department of Transport, Shipping and Tourism)
(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 23rd May, 1966.

S.O. 1619.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954 and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 15-MT(6)/65, dated the 13th January, 1966, the Central Government hereby appoints the Additional Director General of Shipping, Bombay, ex-officio, as the Appellate Authority for the purpose of the said rules.

[No. 15-MT(6)/65.]

S.O. 1620.—In pursuance of sub-rule (ii) of rule 2 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Calcutta), Rules, 1954 and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 15-MT(6)/65, dated the 13th January, 1966, the Central Government hereby appoints the Additional Director General of Shipping, Bombay, ex-officio, as the Appellate Authority for the purpose of the said rules.

[No. 15-MT(6)/65.]

P. K. RAKSHIT, Under Secy.

(Department of Transport, Shipping & Tourism)
(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 23rd May 1966

S.O. 1621.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 434 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 1st June 1966, the provisions of the said Act specified in column 1 of the Schedule below, which do not expressly apply to sailing vessels shall also apply to sailing vessels subject to the conditions and modifications specified in column 2 of the said Schedule ; namely :—

SCHEDULE

Section of the Act	Conditions and modifications
3(9), (10), (24), (33) & (36), 110 (1), (2) & (3).	(1) In all the sections, references to 'ship', 'master' and 'seaman' shall be construed as references to 'sailing Vessel', 'tindal' and 'member of the crew of a sailing vessel' respectively.
162(1) and (3)	(2) In clause (9) of the section 3, the words 'engaged under this Act' shall be omitted.
165	(3) In sub-clause (b) of clause (36) of section 3, the words 'discharge from his ship by a Marine Board' shall be omitted.
166	
290	
334	
336	
337	
338	
339	
340	
341	
342	
343(3)	
383	
384	
385	
386	
443	
446	

[No. 30-MD(2)/66.]

B. P. SRIVASTAVA, Dy. Secy

संचार विभाग

(डाक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 21 मई 1966

एस० ओ० 1622.—स्थाई आदेश क्रम संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने कुड्डालोर टेलीफोन हेन्ड में 1-6-66 से प्रनापित दर प्रणाली लागू करन का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-31/66 पी०एच०बी०]

डी० आर० बहल,

सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच०बी०)।

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P&T Board)

New Delhi, the 21st May 1966

S.O. 1623.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specified the 1st June, 1966 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in CUDDALORE Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-31/66-PHB.]

New Delhi, the 25th May 1966

S.O. 1624.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1st June, 1966 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in SHILLONG Telephone Exchange

[No. 31/17/64-PHB.]

D. R. BAHL, Assistant Director General (PHB).

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1625.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 and sub-rule (1) of rule 24, read with rule 34, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Communications (Posts and Telegraphs) No. S.R.O. 620, dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification—

(1) in Part II—General Central Service, Class III—

the heading "Office of the Director of Telecommunications, Jammu and Kashmir and other offices under his jurisdiction" and the entries thereunder shall be omitted.

(2) in Part III—General Central Service, Class IV—

the heading "Office of the Director of Telecommunications, Jammu and Kashmir and other offices under his jurisdiction" and the entries thereunder, shall be omitted.

[No. 44/3/66-Disc.]

D. K. AGARWAL,
Asstt. Director General.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 25th May 1966

S.O. 1626.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Central Government hereby appoint, with immediate effect, until further orders, Shri C. K. V. Rao, Director (Commercial) Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) to be the Electrical Inspector for the electrical installations in the various projects belonging to or under the control of the Department of Atomic Energy.

[No. EL.II-4(10)/66.]

R. L. MOHAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING

New Delhi, the 24th May 1966

S.O. 1627.—The following draft of rules further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which the Central Government proposes to make, after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), is published, as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st August, 1966.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Rules

1. **Short title.**—These Rules may be called the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 1966.

2. In the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, in Schedule K, after entry 17, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

Class of drugs	Extent and conditions of exemption
18. Clinical thermometers manufactured in India.	All the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and Rules thereunder subject to the condition that the Clinical thermometers bear the certification Mark specified by the Indian Standards Institution and comply with the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (36 of 1952) the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules 1955 and the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955.

[No. F. 1-15/65-D.]

AMAR NATH VARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1628.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby adds to the Schedule to the said Act the name of the following public institution, namely:—

“All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.”

[No. F. 8-36/65-MPT.]

S.O. 1629.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Fund established for the benefit of the non-pensionable permanent employees of the All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

[No. F.8-36/65-MPT(A).]

New Delhi, the 27th May 1966

S.O. 1630.—Whereas, in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the following persons have been elected by the members of the Senate or Court, as the case may be of the respective Universities mentioned against them to be members of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of election shown against each namely:—

Particulars of Member	Name of the University Which elected him	Date of election
1. Dr. D. S. Chaudhary, Dean, Government Medical College, Jabalpur.	University of Jabalpur	22-1-1966
2. Dr. M. D. Jadhav, M. D., 4th Lane, Rajarampuri, Kolhapur.	Shivaji University	12-3-1966
Dr. B. C. Bose, Dean, Faculty of Medicine of the University and Dean, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore.	University of Indore	14-3-1966

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F. 5-13/59-MI. dated the 9th January, 1960:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3,"—

(i) for the entry against serial No. 13. the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. D. S. Choudhary,
Dean, Government Medical College,
Jabalpur—University of Jabalpur.

(ii) after serial No. 31 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial Nos. and the entries shall respectively be inserted, namely:—

"32. Dr. M. D. Jadhav, M.D.,
4th Lane, Rajarampuri,
Kolhapur—Shivaji University.

33. Dr. B. C. Bose,
Dean, Faculty of Medicine
of the University and
Dean, Mahatma Gandhi
Memorial Medical College.
Indore—University of Indore.

[No. F. 4-5/66-MPT.]

New Delhi, the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1631.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 13 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in the Third Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In Part I of the said Schedule, after the entry relating to the Punjab University, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

Medical School Pondicherry	..	Ecole de Medecine	Diploma	..	D.E.M.P.
Medico-Surgical College, Nova-Goa, Pan im	..	de Ecole Medecine		..	
	..	Diploma of Licentiate of the	College,	..	Medico-Surgeon.
		Medico-Surgical	Nova, Goa.	..	Goa"

[No. F. 12-40/64-MPT.]

K. M. L. GUPTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF MINES & METALS

New Delhi, the 21st May 1966

S.O. 1632.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Department of Mines and Metals), S.O. No. 2012 dated the 1st June, 1964 under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification and reproduced in the Schedule appended hereto;

And whereas in respect of the said lands no notice under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, has been given;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said sub-section (1) of section 7, the Central Government hereby specifies a further period of one year commencing from the 1st June, 1965 as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the whole or any part of the said lands or of any rights in or over such lands.

SCHEDULE

KARO BLOCK (EAST BOKARO COAL FIELD)

						Drp. No. Rev./20/64 dated 29-2-64.
<i>Sub-Block-I</i>						(showing lands notified for prospecting)
Sl. No.	Village	P.S.	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks.
1	Kurpania	.	Bermo	17	Hazaribagh	Full
2	Bermo	.		18	"	Part
3	Jardih	.	"	19	"	Part
4	Baidkaro	.	"	20	"	Part
5	Emlo	.	"	64	"	Part
6	Karo	.	"	65	"	Part
	Bermo (Kargali)	.	"	66	"	Part

Total Area 5120.00 Acres (approx.) OR 2073 HECTARES (approx.)

Boundary Description

- 1-2. line passes along the part Eastern Boundary of Village Gobindpur, which is also common with part Western Village boundaries of Bermo, Kurpania, and passes along the northern boundaries of Villages Bermo, Baidkaro and Karo which is also common with part southern boundary of village Pilpilo, Southern boundary of Chhotki-kuri part Southern boundary of village Pa'amu and part Southern boundary of village Sarubera.
- 2-3 line passes along the Part Western boundary of village Emlo which also is common with the part Eastern boundary of village Karo and then passes through village Emlo meeting at point 3 which is the north east corner point of Kargali Colliery boundary.
- 3-4. line passes through villages Emlo, Karo, Bermo (Kargali), Baidkaro and Bermo and also common with the northern boundary of Kargali Colliery and Bokaro Colliery.
- 4-5. line passes through village Bermo and Jaridih and is also partly common with the western boundary of Bokaro Colliery.
- 5-6. line passes through village Bokaro.
- 6-7. line passes along the part northern boundary of village Jaridih and through village Bermo.
- 7-1. line passes through village Bermo which is also common with the part northern Railway boundary of Bermo Barkakhana Railway line.

Sub Block II

Sl. No.	Village	P.S.	Thana No.	District	Area	Remarks
1	Borea	Bermo	115	Hazaribagh	..	Part
2	Jarangdih	"	116	"	..	Part
Total area 65.00 acres (approx.) or 26.33 Hectares (approx.)						

Boundary Description

- 1-2. line passes through Jarangdih and Borea which is also common with the left Bank of Kunar Nala.
- 2-3. line passes through village Borea (Through Kunar Nala) up to the point 3 which is the middle of Kunar Nala.
- 3-4. line passes along the part northern Boundary of village Borea and along the northern boundary of village Jarangdih which is common with the part middle line of Kunar Nala.
- 4-1. line passes through village Jarangdih (Kunar Nala) meeting at point 1 on the left Bank of Kunar Nala.

[No. C2-20(13)/64.]

New Delhi, the 23rd May 1966

S.O. 1633.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel & Mines (Department of Mines and Metals) S.O. No. 2608, dated the 24th July, 1964 under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in the localities specified in the Schedule appended to that notification and reproduced in the Schedule appended thereto;

And whereas in respect of the said land no notice under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act has been given;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies a further period of one year commencing from the 24th July, 1966 as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the whole or any part of the said lands or of any rights in or over such lands.

SCHEDULE

HARILADIH—JIALGARA BLOCK

Drp. No Rew/74/62
Da 1: 22-1C-62

Sl. No.	Village	Thana	Thana No.	District Area	Remarks
1.	Fatepur	Jharia	130	Dhanbad	Part
2.	Jharia (Jharia Khas)	Jharia	131	Dhanbad	Part
3.	Hariladih	Jharia	132	Dhanbad	Part
				Total Area : 535.54 acres (Approximately) Or 216.09 Hectares (Approximately)	

Boundary Description:

- A-B—line passes through village Hariladih and meets at point 'B'.
- B-C—line passes along the part Southern boundary of village Hariladih and meets at point 'C'.
- C-D—lines passes through village Hariladih and meets at point 'D'.
- D-E—line passes along the part Southern boundary of village Jharia (Jharia Khas) and meets at point 'E'.
- E-F—line passes along the part Eastern boundary of village Jharia (Jharia Khas) and meets at point 'F'.
- F-G—line passes through village Jharia (Jharia Khas) and meets at point 'G'.
- G-H—line passes along part common boundary of villages Jharia (Jharia Khas) and Lodna and meets at point 'H'.
- H-I—line passes through village Jharia (Jharia Khas) and meets at point 'I'.
- I-J—line passes along the part common boundary of villages Jharia (Jharia Khas) and Panrebera and meets at point 'J'.
- J-K-L—lines pass through village Fatepur and meet at point 'L'.
- L-M—line passes along part common boundary of villages Jharia (Jharia Khas) and Fatepur and meets at point 'M'.
- M-N-O—lines pass through village Jharia (Jharia Khas) and meet at point 'O'.
- O-A—line passes along the part common boundary of villages Jharia (Jharia Khas) and Hariladih and meets at point 'A'.

[No. C2-20(1)/63.]

S.O. 1631.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines and Metals) No. 2944, dated the 14th September, 1965.

[No. C2-22(3)/65.]

New Delhi, the 24th May 1966

S.O. 1635.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 182, dated the 5th January, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words and letters “Shri M. Z. Hasan, District and Sessions Judge, Bilaspur”, the words and letters “Shri R. P. Sinha, Whole-time Tribunal, Ranchi” shall be substituted.

[No. C2-22(5)/65.]

New Delhi, the 25th May 1966

S.O. 1636.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines and Metals) No. 1864, dated the 7th June, 1965.

[No. C2-22(9)/63.]

ERRATA

New Delhi, the 23rd May 1966

S.O. 1637.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Metals No. S.O. 780, dated the 24th February, 1966 and published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 19th March, 1966 at page 715 and 716—

(1) at page 715:—

in the tabular statement in the entries against Serial number 3, for “Murbhani” read “Murhbani”;

(2) at page 716:—

(i) for the words “village Murbhani” wherever they occur read “village Murhbani”;

(ii) in lines 21 and 24, for “line passed” read “line passes”.

[No. C2-25(4)/63.]

S.O. 1638.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Metals S.O. 630, dated the 19th February, 1966 and published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 5th March, 1966, at page 613 to 615;

at page 614:—

in line 49, for “129 and 128” read “129, 127 and 128”;

at page 615:—

(i) in line 17 for “Funikamtee ” read “Junikamtee”;

(ii) in line 32 for “Junkimatee” read “Junikamtee”.

[No. C2-25(1)/65.]

S.O. 1639.—In notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Mines and Metals S.O. No. 861, dated the 14th March, 1966, published in Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary at pages 545—548.

At page 545—

In line 15, for “the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification” read “or of any right in or over such lands described in that notification”.

[No. C2-22(2)/65.]

RAM SAHAY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 23rd May 1966

S.O. 1640.—In licence No. CM/L-1155, dated 15th October, 1965, held by M/s. Rajasthan Cable Industries Pvt., Ltd., Kota, the details of which are published under S.O. 135 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 8th January, 1966, the list of articles has been revised as under with effect from 16th May, 1966:

Type	Voltage Grade	Conductor
<i>(a) VIR Cables for Fixed Wiring.</i>		
(i) Braided and compounded.	250/440 and 650/1 100 Volts.	Copper or Aluminium.
(ii) Tough rubber sheathed	250/440 Volts	
(iii) Tough rubber sheathed	650/1 100 Volts	Aluminium only.
(iv) Weatherproof	250/440 and 650/1 100 Volts.	Copper or Aluminium
<i>(b) VIR Flexible Cables.</i>		
(v) Welding cables		Copper only.
<i>(c) VIR Flexible Cords.</i>		
(vi) Braided and compounded (workshop type)	250/440 Volts	Copper only.
(vii) Twisted and circular artificial silk or glace cotton braided		
(viii) Tough rubber sheathed		

[No. MD/55 : 1155.]

New Delhi, the 25th May 1966

S.O. 1641.—In licence No. CM/L-754, dated 4th August 1964 held by M/s. Hindustan Twyford Ltd., Bahadurgarh, the details of which are published under S.O. 3019 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii), dated 25th September 1965, the list of articles has been revised as under with effect from 1st June 1966:

Vitreous sanitary appliances consisting of

- (1) Squatting pans, long pan pattern, size 450 mm, 630 mm, 580 mm, and 680 mm;
- (2) Squatting pans, orissa pattern, size 630×450 mm, 580×440 mm;
- (3) Wash basins, flat back, size 450×300 mm, 550×400 mm and 630×50 mm;
- (4) Sinks, laboratory size 400×250×150 mm;
- (5) Urinals (bowls flat back);
- (6) Wash-down water closets; and
- (7) Pedestals for wash basins.

S.O. 1642.—The Certification Marks licences, details of which are given hereafter, have lapsed or their renewal deferred :

Serial No.	Licence No. and Date	Licencee's Name and Address	Article and the Indian Standard Number	Gazette Notification Notifying Grant of Licence	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CM/L-510 28-2-1963	Nagrath Paints Pvt. Ltd., 46 Fazalganj, Kanpur (U.P.)	(1) Enamel, Brushing, Interior (a) undercoating (b) finishing colour as required— IS: 133-1950; and (2) Enamel, Synthetic, exterior Type 1 (a) undercoating (b) finishing, colour as required, Class : Brushing and Spraying— IS:2932-1964.	S.O. 695 dated 23-3-1963.	Lapsed after 15-3-1966.
2.	CM/L-521 27-3-1963	Do.	Ready mixed paints as per IS : 102-1962, IS: 103-1962, IS : 117-1964, IS : 119- 1962 to IS : 121-1962, IS : 123-1962, IS : 127-1962, IS : 128-1962, IS : 129- 1950, IS : 164-1951, IS : 870-1962, and IS: 871-1962.	S.O. 1145 dated 20-4-1963.	Lapsed after 15-4-1966.
3.	CM/L-528 18-4-1963	Hajipur Plywood Factory, Hajipur, Distt. Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	Tea-chest plywood panels—IS:10-1953	S.O. 1383 dated 18-5-1963.	Deferred after 30-4-1966.
4.	CM/L-1011 22-2-1965	Shembekar Industries, Chinchwad, Poona	Three-phase induction motors (upto 3 HP only)—IS:325-1961.	S.O. 987 dated 27-3-1965,	Lapsed after 28-2-1966.
5.	CM/L-1012 22-2-1965	Do.	Small AC & universal electric motors, with Class 'A' insulation single phase capacitor start—IS : 996-1959		
6.	CM/L-1037 22-3-1965	Anand Insecticides, 4/5 Elaiya Mudali Street, Korukupet, Madras-21.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates IS: 562-1962.	S.O. 1406 dated 1-5-1965.	Deferred after 31-3-1966.
7.	CM/L-1052 15-4-1965	J. K. Steel Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly, (W. Bengal).	Hot rolled steel strips (baling)—IS :1029- 1956.	S.O. 1592 dated 22-5-1965.	Deferred after 15-4-1966.
8.	CM/L-1053 15-4-1965	Sudarshan Steel Rolling Mills, 1/604 G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-32.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS 226-1962.	S.O. 1592 dated 22-5-1965.	Deferred after 30-4-1966.
9.	CM/L-1054 15-4-1965	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS : 1977-1962.		

S.O. 1643.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the schedule hereto annexed, have been cancelled

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Cancelled	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which Establishment of the Indian Standard was notified
1	IS : 396-1953 Specification for bare annealed high-conductivity copper wire for electrical machinery and apparatus (<i>tentative</i>)	S. R. O. 658 dated 26th March 1955, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 dated 26th March 1955.
2	IS : 1594-1960 Metric sizes of copper wires and conductors for electrical purposes.	S. O. 3059 dated 16th December 1960, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 24th December 1960.

[No MD/13:7.]

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1644.—From licence No. CM/L-344, dated 29th September 1961, held by M/s Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd., 316 Delisle Road, Bombay-11, the details of which were published under S.O. 3587 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Sub-Section 3(ii) dated 20th November 1965, oleic acid, technical, grade 3 (IS:1676-1960) has been excluded with effect from 16th May 1966.

[No. MD/55:344.]

S.O. 1645.—In licence No. CM/L-701, dated 26th June 1964, held by M/s. Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd., Vikhroli, Bombay-79, the details of which were published under S.O. 2666 in the Gazette of India Part II, Sub-Section 3(ii) dated 28th August 1965, oleic acid, technical, grade 3 (IS: 1676-1960) has been included with effect from 16th May 1966.

[No. MD/55:701.]

D. V. KARMARKAR,
Deputy Director General (Marks).

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 21st May 1966

S.O. 1646.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the 6 and 7 Pits Jamadoba Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora (District Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th May, 1966.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 16 OF 1964

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamadoba (Dhanbad).

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT: Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers: Sarvashri S. N. Singh, Legal Assistant, M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba and Lal Behari Mahato, Clerk of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba.

For the Workmen: Shri Prithish Chandra, President, Tata Collieries Workers Union, Digwadih.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 4th April, 1966.

AWARD

By its Order No. 2/88/63-LRII dated the 24th January, 1964, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (hereinafter referred to as the Act), for adjudication

to this Tribunal, an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the 6 & 7 Pits, Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference which is reproduced below:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the dismissal from service of Shri Arjun Mandal, Miner, by the management of 6 & 7 Pits Jamadoba Colliery with effect from the 20th July, 1962 was justified?"

If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The management filed their written statement on 25th March 1964. Their case was that the concerned workman Shri Arjun Mandal was robbing coal and, therefore, as the said robbing of pillar is a breach of the Mining Regulation 115, a chargesheet dated 27th June 1962 Ext. =Ext. W 5 was issued to him to which he gave a reply, Ext. M 1=Ext. W 6 and, therefore, a notice dated 4th July 1962 Ext. M 2 fixing the date of departmental enquiry on 9th July 1962 at 8 A.M. was issued and served on him but in spite of the service of the notice he failed to attend the departmental enquiry and, therefore, it was held in his absence; that at the said departmental enquiry the misconduct mentioned in the chargesheet was established and, therefore, the concerned workman Shri Arjun Mandal was dismissed by a letter dated 13th July 1962 Ext. M 3=Ext. W 2 with effect from 20th July 1962 after the approval of the Asstt. Chief Mining Engineer Ext. M 4 who is also the Agent of the Jamadoba Group; that, therefore, the dismissal of Shri Arjun Mandal was *bonafide* and justified and as such he was not entitled to any relief.

3. A written statement, by way of rejoinder, was filed on behalf of the concerned workman on 1st July 1964 by the Secretary, Tata Collieries Workers' Union, Digwadih. The defence of the union was that there was no basis for the chargesheet issued against Shri Arjun Mandal and it was false to allege that he had robbed coal; that although no notice of enquiry was served on him Shri Arjun Mandal appeared at the place of enquiry at 8 A.M. on 9th July 1962, but the Welfare Officer did not hold any enquiry on the ground that the Manager was not available for examination and verbally asked him to come again in the afternoon at 3-00 p.m. but when he went again in the afternoon the Welfare Officer did not hold any enquiry and again verbally informed him that the enquiry would be held on another day which would be notified to him later but no notice however was served on him giving a fresh date of enquiry and therefore no enquiry was held in the matter; that the allegation that an *ex-parte* enquiry was held is false and the alleged Enquiry Officer has not submitted any enquiry report, obviously because he did not hold any enquiry, and as such the concerned workman could not be dismissed without any enquiry into the chargesheet; that on the evidence Ext. M 4 of Shri H. S. Dutta, Manager, who alone was examined at the domestic enquiry, the charge alleged against the concerned workman was not proved, because he admitted that he did not see the concerned workman actually robbing the coal and his statement Ext. M 4 is contradictory to the statement mentioned in the chargesheet Ext. M = Ext. W and, therefore, no misconduct was proved and as such there being no enquiry and there being no enquiry report and the charge not having been proved his dismissal was illegal.

4. When the case was taken up on 31st March 1966 Shri Pritish Chanda, President, Tata Collieries Works' Union, appeared for the concerned workman, and, Sarvashri S. N. Singh and Lal Bihari Mahato appeared for the management.

Both side filed documents, which, with mutual consent, were taken in evidence and marked exhibits. Documents filed by the management were marked Exhibits M to M 9 and those filed by the workman were marked Exhibits W to W 9. The *Part-Plan* filed and proved by MW 1, Shri H. S. Dutta, Manager of the colliery, was marked Ext. M 10, after objection of the union.

Both side examined one witness each. The union examined the concerned workman, Shri Arjun Mandal, WW 1 and the management examined the Manager Shri H. S. Dutta, MW 1.

5. On the arguments presented before the Tribunal two points arise for decisions:—(i) Was there any domestic enquiry, and, (ii) if there was none, is the misconduct of the concerned workman Shri Arjun Mandal established by the evidence of the witness examined by the management before the Tribunal?

Point No. (1)

From the enquiry papers, it appears that the chargesheet Ext M = Ext. W 5 was admittedly issued on 27th June 1962 to the concerned workman to which he gave a reply Ext. M 1 = Ext. W 6. The date of the reply is not given as even the original reply bears no date, but from Ext. W 6 it appears that the chargesheet was received on 30th June 1962, and, therefore, the reply must have been sent thereafter in July 1962. Ext. M 2 is a notice dated 4th July 1962 informing him that the enquiry will be held on 9th July 1962 at 8 A.M. and in support of the service of this notice on the workman which fact is stoutly denied by the concerned workman, the management filed a tear sheet Ext. M 3 from the Peon Book in order to show that on 4th July 1962 this notice was given to the Peon, whose name is mentioned there, for service on the concerned workman and there is a thumb impression but it is not known whose thumb impression it is, whether it is of the peon or of Arjun Mandal. The peon was not examined before the Tribunal and this tear-off sheet was not put to the workman concerned WW 1 in this cross-examination by the management in spite of the fact, that in his examination in chief WW 1 specifically stated that: "No letter regarding enquiry was received by me". MW 1 in his examination in chief stated that he received the notice of enquiry Ext. M2 from the Welfare Officer but he did not say that the concerned workman also received such a notice, obviously he could not say so because he was not concerned either with the issue of this notice or with its service. In such a state of evidence, it is impossible to hold that the notice of enquiry was served on the workman. Even then, WW 1 said that he went to the Enquiry Officer, though he did not receive any notice, but the Welfare Officer did not hold the enquiry and told him to come in the afternoon as the Manager was not there, and, when he went again in the afternoon, as asked by the Welfare Officer, he was told by the Welfare Officer that the Manager was not available and he will get a notice of a fresh enquiry later on. The Welfare Officer was not examined at the domestic enquiry and he has not been examined before the Tribunal also to contradict the statement of the concerned workman. The statement of the concerned workman is, therefore, *ex-parte* and uncontroverted and it has not been challenged even in his cross examination. I have, therefore, no hesitation in holding that no enquiry was held as alleged by the management into the chargesheet of the concerned workman.

Moreover, it will appear from Ext. M 5, the chit written by the Enquiry Officer to the Manager, on 9th July 1962 that the concerned workman did not turn up for enquiry and, therefore, the Enquiry Officer asked for an *ex-parte* decision to be taken, but the Enquiry Officer did not submit any enquiry report or any finding of his. The position, therefore, is that:

- (a) no notice of the enquiry held on 9th July 1962 was given to the concerned workman;
- (b) even when, on knowing about the enquiry without notice being served, the concerned workman went to the place of enquiry, no enquiry was held and he was asked by the Welfare Officer to come in the afternoon, when he went again and even then no enquiry was held on the ground that the Manager was not available and that he will be informed later on and these statements of his are un-contradicted and un-challenged in his cross examination. The above statements of WW 1 are supported by Ext. W 7 where also such a procedure was adopted. Ext. W 7 shows that an enquiry of one Singeswar Mondal, which was fixed for 19th July 1962, was adjourned to 20th July 1962, and that the workman there also was informed verbally about this charge. This supports the practice of the management and of the Enquiry Officer;
- (c) the alleged statement of Shri H. S. Dutta Ext. M 4 having been recorded *ex-parte*, admittedly in the absence of the concerned workman and not having been tested by cross examination and not signed by him or the Enquiry Officer was valueless and cannot be used against the workman concerned and, therefore, it is rejected; and
- (d) there is no Enquiry Report by the Enquiry Officer and as such no finding by the Enquiry Officer that the misconduct of the workman had been established at the domestic enquiry;

The result, therefore, is that due to these infirmities it must be held that there was no enquiry at all, and, even if there was one it being *ex-parte* and there being no Enquiry Report, it was not fair, proper, and in accordance with the natural justice and as such it was invalid and must, therefore, be rejected.

No. (ii).

6. The next question is whether the charges against the concerned workman is established on the evidence of the Manager, MW 1, who has alone been examined before this Tribunal, as the evidence of the Manager MW 1 at the enquiry has been rejected. In answer, to a question put by the Tribunal, the Manager MW 1, stated: "I did not see Arjun Mandal actually cutting coal but when I was reaching the place I saw him with a pick in his hand which he dropped on the heap of the coal on seeing me". This is very important in that it clearly shows that he is not an eye witness and he did not see the actual robbing of the coal by the concerned workman. He, however, gave certain circumstances from which he inferred that it must be the workman Arjun Mandal and none else who could have robbed the coal. It may, however, be mentioned that his statement before the Tribunal that Shri Arjun Mandal had a pick in his hand which he dropped on the heap of the coal is contradictory to what is mentioned in the chargesheet Ext. M 3, where it is mentioned that when the Manager visited the section, he found "one coal pick was lying on the heap of coal" which belonged to the workman. The story before the Tribunal that the concerned workman was with a pick in his hand which he dropped on seeing MW 1 is entirely falsified by the chargesheet Ext. M, according to which the coal pick was lying there from before the Manager MW 1 went there. For these reasons, in my opinion, it cannot be said that the charge against the concerned workman has been proved beyond all reasonable doubt, and, therefore, he is entitled to the benefit of doubt when there is no eye witness to prove the robbing of coal. Unless it is established beyond all reasonable doubt on the evidence of MW 1, because the enquiry has been rejected as invalid and the statement of the manager Ext. M 4 alleged to have been recorded at the said enquiry *ex parte* in the absence of the workman, has also been rejected, the Tribunal cannot hold that the alleged charge has been established. Shri D. N. Sahay, Overman, who admittedly was with the Manager, was not examined because he is dead. In such a state of evidence, it is not safe, rather it is difficult to infer, in spite of the circumstances mentioned by MW 1, that it was the concerned workman who robbed the coal and that the charge against him was proved beyond all reasonable doubt. I, therefore, hold that the misconduct of the concerned workman is not proved by the evidence adduced by the management before the Tribunal.

7. I, therefore, answer the reference by holding that the dismissal from service of Shri Arjun Mandal, Miner, by the management of 6 & 7 Pits Jamadoba Colliery with effect from 20th July 1962 was not justified and, therefore, his dismissal is set aside and he is reinstated to his previous job as a Miner with full back wages with effect from 20th July 1962 till the date of his reinstatement with continuity of service and all other benefits.

8. It may be noted specifically that the preliminary objection taken by the management in para 1 of their written statement that the dispute under reference is an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute, to meet which the Union had filed Ext. W 8, Counterfoil Receipt Book and Ext. W 9, Membership Register, was not pressed and on being asked by the Tribunal Shri Singh stated that he does not press it and therefore, no decision in that point is needed.

9. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government.

(Sd.) Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/88/63-LRII.]

S.O. 1647.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Messrs Motiram Roshanlal Coal Company, Kirkend Colliery Post Office Kusunda (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th May, 1966.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 14 OF 1964

PARTIES:

The Employers in relation to the Messrs Motiram Roshanlal Coal Company,
Kirkend Colliery, P.O. Kusunda (Dhanbad).

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—None.

*For the Workmen—Sarvashri Lalit Burman, Secretary and Anant Sharma,
Vice-President, Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.*

STATE: Bihar

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 29th March, 1966

AWARD

By its Order No. 2/3/64-LR.II, dated the 24th January, 1964, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to this Tribunal for adjudication, an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Messrs. Motiram Roshanlal Coal Company, Kirkend Colliery, P.O. Kusunda (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference, which is reproduced below:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Kirkend Colliery was justified in refusing to provide work from 23rd October, 1963 to Shri Ramchandra Mahato, underground trammer? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. A written statement on behalf of the concerned workman was filed by Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha on 19th March 1964, but, till today no written statement has been filed by the management at all.

3. On 23rd February 1966, the Tribunal fixed 29th March 1966 for hearing of the reference and on the same date registered notices were issued both to the Managing Director, Motiram Roshanlal Coal Company, Kirkend Colliery, P.O. Kusunda (Dhanbad) and to the Vice-President, Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, at and P.O. Dhanbad, as appears from the Registration receipts, which are on the record. It appears, however, from the acknowledgement receipt that the notice was served on the union on 25th February 1966, but, the acknowledgment receipt regarding the notice sent to the Managing Director has not yet been received. The fact that the registered cover containing the notice to the Managing Director has not been returned to the Tribunal is an indication of the fact that the notice has been served on the Managing Director, and, therefore, the absence of the acknowledgment receipt is not sufficient to hold that the notice of the date of hearing has not been served on the Managing Director at all. In these circumstances, the case was taken up for hearing *ex parte* on 29th March, 1966:

4. On 29th March 1966, the time fixed for hearing the reference was 11 A.M. when the workman concerned was represented by Sarvashri Lalit Burman, Secretary, and Ananta Sharma, Vice-President, Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha; but no one appeared for the management. I waited for full one hour, that is, upto 12 Noon and still no one turned up on behalf of the management, and, therefore, I proceeded *ex parte*. On behalf of the Union documents were filed, which were marked Exts. W to W 6. No witness, however, was examined on behalf of the workman and the concerned workman was also not present. It was stated by Shri Burman that as the management did not file any written statement challenging the allegations of the union in the written statement of the union, although a copy of the written statement was served on the management on 18th March 1964, the workman has not come personally to-day; but even then the union would have examined Shri Ananta Sharma, Vice-President, if necessary, if the management would have been present to-day to challenge the statements of the union.

5. After hearing Shri Burman and perusing the documents filed by him, which are uncontroverted and ex-parte, I am satisfied that there was no justification for the management of Kirkend Colliery for refusing to provide work to the concerned workman, Shri Ramchandra Mahato, Underground Trammer, on and from 23rd October 1963, and, therefore, the action of the management in refusing him to provide work with effect from 23rd October 1963 was unjustified and, consequently, the concerned workman is entitled to be reinstated to his previous job of Underground Trammer with full back wages with effect from 23rd October 1963 till the date of his reinstatement.

6. I accordingly decide the reference in favour of the workman by holding that the management of Kirkend Colliery was not justified in refusing to provide work from 23rd October 1963 to Shri Ramchandra Mahato, Underground Trammer, and, therefore, the workman is reinstated to his previous job of Underground Trammer with full back wages and other privileges and advantages and continuity of service with effect from 23rd October 1963 till the date of his re-instatement.

7. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Act.

Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/3/64-LRII.]

H. C. MANGHANI, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 23rd May 1966

S.O. 1648.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishments mentioned in the schedule annexed hereto, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishments;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishments.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1966.

SCHEDULE

1. M/s. Kubera Mica Mining Company, Thippavarappadu Post, Gudur Taluk, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.
- 2 M/s. Scales Adjusting Services, Begum Bazar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

[No. 8(3)66-PF.II.]

New Delhi, the 25th May 1966

S.O. 1649.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs S.D. Neroy and Co., 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay-7 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of November, 1965.

[No. 8(2)/66-PF. II.]

S.O. 1650.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Doctor and Company, Bombay Mutual Terrace, 534, Sardar V. P. Road (Near Sandhurst Bridge), Bombay-7 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of February, 1966.

[No. 8/2/66/PF. II(i).]

S.O. 1651.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs M. S. Talaucar & Sons, Shri Ram Nath Sadan, Panjim, Goa have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1966.

[No. 8/2/66/PF. II(ii).]

S.O. 1652.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pareen Engineering Company, 139G(B), Vivekanand Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1966.

[No. 8/2/66/PF. II(iii).]

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1653.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Shree Narayan Printing Press, Raikhad Char Rasta, Near Prarthana Samaj, Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1966.

[No. 8(8)/66-PF. II.]

S.O. 1654.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs India Textile Processing Co., Gita Mandir, Panchpir Kabratan, Ahmedabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1966.

[No. 8(8)/66-PF. II(1).]

S.O. 1655.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Newkam Insulations, 528/3, Panch Kuwa, Ahmedabad-2, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1966.

[No. 8(8)/66-PF. II(ii).]

New Delhi, the 27th May 1966

S.O. 1656.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that M/s Karunagappally Tile Works was situated in Karunagappally area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Quilon in the State of Kerala;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 670, dated the 27th February, 1962;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurance population of the Karunagappally area in the district of Quilon in the State of Kerala has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 670, dated the 27th February, 1962, namely:—

In Schedule to the said notification, against serial No. 4, the entries "Karunagappally" and "Karunagappally Tile Works" occurring in columns 3 and 4 respectively shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/15/66-HI.]

S.O. 1657.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that—

1. Shri Man Singh Ka Oil Mills.
2. Central Provinces Industries.
3. M/s. Taparia Limited.
4. Shri Durga Industries.
5. Gulabchand Sua Lal Dal Mill.
6. Sir Seth Swaroop Chand, Hukamchand Oil Mills

were situated in Khandawa area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Nimar in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

And whereas by virtue of their location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2665, dated the 2nd November, 1961;

And whereas the Central Government is now satisfied that the insurable population of the Khandawa area in the district of Nimar in the State of Madhya Pradesh has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of

India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2665, dated the 2nd November, 1961, namely:—

In Schedule V of the said notification, serial No. 17 and the entries relating thereto, occurring in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/56/65/HI.]

S.O. 1658.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts, having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Barari Coke and Bye Products Works, P.O. Kusunda, District Dhanbad, Bihar, from the payment of the employees' special contribution leviable under chapter V-A of the said Act for a further period upto and inclusive of the 30th April, 1967.

[No. F. 6(34)/65-HI.]

S.O. 1659.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that M/s. P.M.E.H. Tile Works was situated in Karunagappally area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Quilon in the State of Kerala;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the Late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 6(7)/62-HI, dated the 1st November, 1962.

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Karunagappally area in the district of Quilon in the State of Kerala has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 6(7)/62-HI, dated the 1st November, 1962, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, against serial No. 5, the entries "Karunagappally" and "P.M.E.H. Tile Works" occurring in columns 3 and 4 respectively shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/15/65-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1660.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Kozhikode, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hindustan China Clay Works and their Workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 17th May, 1966.

AWARD

BEFORE THE COURT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, KOZHICODE.

(Friday, the 13th day of May, Nineteen hundred and sixty-six)

PRESENT:

Shri V. V. Subramania Iyer, B.A., B.L., Industrial Tribunal Calicut.
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 1 OF 1966 (CENTRAL).

BETWEEN

The Manager, Hindustan China Clay Works, P.O. Pudukal, via Nilleshwar,
District Cannanore, Kerala State.

AND

The Secretary, Hindustan China Clay Works Labour Union, P.O. Pudukal,
via Nilleshwar, District Cannanore, Kerala State.

Representations:

Shri C. Achutha Menon, Advocate, Calicut—*for Management.*

Shri M. Narayanan Nair, Advocate, Calicut—*for Union.*

AWARD

The above dispute has been referred for adjudication to this Tribunal by the Central Government as per Order F. No. 24/4/66-LRI of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), dated 23rd February, 1966. The issues referred are:—

1. Whether the existing rates of wages and dearness allowance of the workmen employed in Hindustan China Clay Works, P.O. Pudukai, Cannanore District of Kerala State are adequate?
2. If not, whether the dearness allowance should be linked with the cost of living index and if so, in what manner?
3. To what rates of wages and dearness allowance are the workmen entitled and from what date?

2. Notice of the reference was issued to both parties and the case was posted to 11th April, 1966, for Union statement. On that day neither side appeared and consequently notice by registered post was ordered and the case was adjourned to 30th April, 1966. On 30th April, 1966, there was no sitting of the court. On 10th May, 1966, a joint statement was filed by both the parties, shown hereunder as Annexure, stating that the management and the workmen have settled all their disputes and that there is no longer any dispute outstanding which requires adjudication.

3. In view of the above statement, I hold that there is no dispute for adjudication. An award is passed accordingly. It shall come into force on the expiry of 30 days after its publication in the Government Gazette.

Calicut,

13-5-1966.

V. V. SUBRAMANIA IYER,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
KOZHIKODE.**

I.D. No. 1 of 1966 (CENTRAL)

In the matter of the Industrial Dispute between the Manager, Hindustan China Clay Works, P.O., Pudukai, (Via) Nilleshwar, Cannanore District, Kerala State and their workmen.

Joint Statement.

filed by the Management and the Union in the above matter:

1. After the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Ernakulam had reported failure of conciliation of the dispute, the Management and the workers settled all their disputes and there is no individual dispute now pending between the Management and the workers requiring adjudication.

2. None of the issues now referred for adjudication from the subject matter of any subsisting dispute and it is, therefore, unnecessary for this Hon'ble Tribunal to go into those matters and adjudicate thereon.

3. The Union herein has, through its Secretary, already informed the Management herein that there is no need for any adjudication of these issues.

In the above circumstances, it is just and necessary that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to receive this joint statement and hold that there are no pending disputes requiring adjudication as referred to this Hon'ble Tribunal and there may be an Award accordingly.

Dated this 23rd April, 1966.

(Sd.)

C. ACHUTHA MENON,
Advocate for the Management.

(Sd.)

Manager,
Hindustan China Clay Works,
Nileshtar.

(Sd.)

M. NARAYANAN NAIR,
Advocate for the Union.

(Sd.)

Secretary,
Hindustan China Clay Works,
Labour Union.

(Sd.) V. V. SUBRAMANIA IYER,

(Central Government Industrial Tribunal).

[No. F. 24/4/66-L.R.I.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1661.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Selected Laikdih Colliery, Post Office Nirshachatti, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of the Selected Laikdih Colliery in refusing employment to Shri Ganesh Rabidas, Trammer, with effect from the 7th February, 1966 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/44/66-LR.II.]

S.O. 1662.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Banki Colliery of National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Post Office Bankimogra (District Bilaspur) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, constituted under Section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. Whether the demand made by the Khadan Mazdoor Union in respect of the workmen mentioned below for payment of wages including Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 2.65 per day for the period from the date of their employment to 15th January 1963 in accordance with the Award of the All India Industrial

Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India dated the 29th January, 1957 was justified?

Sl. No.	Name of the workmen	Permanent address	Date of Apptt.	Rate paid	Rate fixed	Balance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	E. K. Balen, Miner Q. R.	37/2	4/62	1.50	2.8	224.00
2	M. Taranath	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
3	B. C. Dass	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
4	K. Shivadasan	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
5	Bhagwati Prasad	"	5/62	"	"	140.00
6	Sudama	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
7	Ram Charan	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
8	Ram Dass	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
9	Swan Das	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
10	Jhethu	"	7/62	"	"	140.00
11	Nathu Ram	"	6/62	"	"	169.00
12	Bhagawat Prasad	"	4/62	"	"	244.00
13	Asha Ram	"	8/62	"	"	112.00
14	Murli	"	8/62	"	"	112.00
15	Sitaram	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
16	Mahatam Singh	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
17	Bisram Singh	"	7/62	"	"	140.00
18	Jagan Nath	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
19	Bihari	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
20	Rezzak	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
21	Jagi Ram	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
22	Yakou Singh	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
23	Vima Nayak	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
24	Vima Nahk	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
25	Purushwat	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
26	G. N. Pillai	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
27	Kasi Ram	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
28	Chot Ram	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
29	S. M. Ghasal	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
30	Ram Bilash	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
31	Ram Naresh	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
32	Bisahu	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
33	Nande	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
34	Rampyare	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
35	Rajaio	"	7/62	"	"	140.00
36	Nankidaio	"	8/62	"	"	112.00
37	Rajshwat	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
38	Laxman	"	12/62	"	"	36.00
39	Manoharlal	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
40	Mono Jha	"	7/62	"	"	140.00
41	Sive Swahan Kha	"	8/62	"	"	112.00
42	B. K. Bhattacharjee	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
43	Dahar Sai	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
44	Khubhadr	"	4/62	"	"	336.00
45	Anjad Hussain	"	4/63	"	"	196.00
46	Bhutt Ram	"	7/63	"	"	74.00
47	Bhimio	"	7/63	"	"	74.00
48	Laxman	"	1/63	"	"	56.00
49	Karan Singh	"	7/62	"	"	207.00
50	Gun Sai	"	2/63	"	"	207.00
51	Kati Ram	"	2/63	"	"	207.00
52	Shyam Lal	"	7/63	"	"	224.00
53	Bhaugi	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
54	Mahethou	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
55	Sobhram	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
56	Chatoo	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
57	Bhojaidas	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
58	Ganesh	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
59	Gopal Singh	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
60	Mahetar	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
61	Manshi	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
62	Manbhook	"	4/62	"	"	224.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
63	Hiralal	37/2	5/62	1.50	2.86	196.00
64	Ramprasad	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
65	Manthihan	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
66	Janakram	Mines	5/62	"	2.65	196.00
67	Karan Singh	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
68	Dhani Ram	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
69	Arjun Mistry	"	6.62	"	"	168.00
70	Y. N. Singh	"	7/62	"	"	140.00
71	Jagtulal	"	6/62	"	"	168.00
72	Sukrithdas	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
73	Baba Singh	"	4/62	"	"	224.00
74	Prabhu Singh	"	12/62	"	"	140.00
75	Punnuram	"	1/63	"	"	112.00
76	Bhousai	"	5/62	"	"	196.00
77	Dhaweram	"	4/63	"	"	168.00
78	Hansaram	"	4/63	"	"	168.00
79	Shriram	"	3/63	"	"	448.00
80	Mehtardas	"	7/62	"	"	448.00
81	Ramprasad	"	4/62	"	"	308.00
82	Miss, Bithyavathi	"	3/63	"	"	280.00
83	Bidya Wathi Bai	"	3/63	"	"	360.00
84	Parneswar	"	7/62	"	"	180.00
85	Anjiram	"	11/62	"	"	390.00
86	Firtoo Dass	"	11/62	"	"	360.00
87	Itwar Ram	"	1/63	"	"	300.00
88	Nakseth	"	7/62	"	"	270.00
89	Tejram Fegu	"	11.62	"	"	180.00
90	Mohedin	"	4/62	"	"	360.00
91	Jairam Das	"	1/62	"	"	390.00
92	Mukhram	"	6/62	"	"	210.00
93	Punow	"	6/62	"	"	210.00
94	Nankulal	"	6/62	"	"	180.00
95	Mangal Das	"	5/62	"	"	210.00
96	Gouri Bai	"	12/62	"	"	360.00
97	Bihari Lal	"	4/62	"	"	300.00
98	Manmohan Sarma	"	1/62	"	"	360.00
99	Mahipal Singh	"	2/63	"	"	60.00
100	Dhumdas	"	4/62	"	"	300.00
101	C. R. Day	37/2 Mines	1/63	1.50	2.65	120.00
102	Bijhuram	"	3/62	"	"	330.00
103	Rathi	"	9/52	"	"	270.00
104	Karthik Ram	"	1/63	"	"	360.00
105	Bawa	"	7/63	"	"	210.00
106	Karan Singh	"	7/62	"	"	450.00
107	Ganeshram	"	6/62	"	"	240.00

2. If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 5/1/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1663.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Selected Samla Colliery of Messrs Selected Dalurband Coal Company (Private) Limited, Pandaveshwar, (Burwan) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether Shri Baleswar Singh was an employee of the Selected Samla Colliery? If so, was his removal from service justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 6/35/66-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 27th May 1966

S.O. 1664.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Selected Laikdih Colliery, Post Office Nirsachatl, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the stoppage of work of Sarvashri Lalgobind Muchi, Paltan Muchi and Adhar Muchi with effect from the 14th of February, 1966, and of Shri Gokul Muchi with effect from the 5th of March, 1966, by the management of Selected Laikdih Colliery was justified? If not, to what relief are the aforesaid workmen entitled?

[No. 2/86/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1665.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Washing Plant of Jamadoba Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Sobran Singh, Heavy Tyndal Washing Plant Jamadoba Colliery with effect from the 5th March, 1966 by the management of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited was justified?

If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/88/66-LRII.]

S.O. 1666.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the East Satgram Colliery, Post Office Jaykaynagar, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Raj Kumar Harijan Ex-miner of East Satgram Colliery, Post Office Jaykaynagar, Asansol was an act of victimisation for his trade union activities? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 6/17/66-LRII.]

HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 25th May 1966*

S.O. 1667.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 72, dated the 24th December, 1964, the Central Government hereby directs that for a further period of two years with effect from the 27th April, 1966, the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 13 and section 14 of the said Act, in so far as they relate to the regulation of daily hours of work and payment of overtime wages respectively, shall not apply to the pound keepers employed by Cantonment Boards, subject to the condition that the working day of a pound keeper shall be so arranged that, inclusive of intervals of rest, it shall not spread over more than twelve hours on any day.

[No. LWI(I)8(3)/64.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 26th May 1966*

S.O. 1668.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Licensed Measurers, Calcutta and the Calcutta Licensed Measurers Local Assistants Association, Calcutta which was received by the Central Government on 18th May, 1966.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA**

REFERENCE No. 20 OF 1965

Parties

Employers in relation to the Calcutta Licensed Measurers, Calcutta,

AND

The Calcutta Licensed Measurers Local Assistants Association, Calcutta.

Present

Shri L. P. Dave—Presiding Officer.

Appearances

On behalf of Employers—Shri D. Basu Thakur.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri P. K. Sanyal, Advocate.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Port & Dock.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, being of the opinion that a dispute had arisen as to the interpretation of the provisions of a Settlement dated 31st July 1963 arrived at between the Calcutta Licensed Measurers, whom I shall hereafter refer to as employers, and the Calcutta Licensed Measurers Local Assistant Association, Calcutta, whom I shall hereafter refer to as the Association, regarding certain questions, referred the said questions for decision to this Tribunal under Section 36A of the Industrial Disputes Act by their Order No. 28/97/64-LRIV dated 26th December 1964. The questions referred for decision are as under:

- (i) Where maximum of the basic salary is not reached in 24 years after annual increments, whether any *ad hoc* payment will have to be made so that maximum is reached in 24 years as agreed to?
- (ii) What was the purpose for grant of early and late fees and if so, cases of what duration will be covered by such fees?
- (iii) What allowance and amount shall be payable to an officer who is required to work without a break for lunch or dinner due to the steamer working on?

2. In response to notices issued by the Tribunal, both parties filed their written statements. The matter was then fixed for hearing. Neither party wanted to lead oral evidence. Arguments were thereupon heard. I now proceed to decide the question referred to me.

3. A settlement was arrived at between the parties on 31st July 1963 at the instance of the Conciliation Officer (C), Verification, Calcutta. A copy of this settlement has been produced before me. The settlement related to several matters but the present reference is in respect of only three of them. I shall deal with them one by one.

Question (i):

4. This question is regarding granting of *ad hoc* payment to certain officers to enable them to reach the maximum of their grade in 24 years. To understand this dispute a few facts may be mentioned here. It is an admitted fact that originally the pay scale of the measuring officers was 120—12—300—25—375 to 630 and that an officer could reach his maximum in the above scale after 29 annual increments. This pay scale was revised by the above settlement, under which it was agreed that the measuring officers' maximum basic salary scale was to be reached in 24 yearly increments instead of 29 yearly increments and further that the measuring officers were to be given an *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 3 for each completed year's of service as on 1st April 1963 and fitted into the next salary grade in the new scale.

5. The association's contention is that when the pay of the measuring officers who were then in service were revised, it was found that some of them would not be able to reach their maximum in 24 years as was agreed to under the above settlement. They therefore urge that some *ad hoc* amount should be paid to those officers to enable them to reach their maximum in 24 years. On the other hand, the employer's contention is that for the officers who were then in service, a specific provision was made in the Settlement for grant of *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 3 for each completed year of service as on 1st April 1963 and they could not claim any further *ad hoc* amount. Secondly, they urge that this matter cannot be considered in this reference which is under Section 36A and not under 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act. In my opinion, both the contentions of the employers must be accepted.

6. Section 36A of the Industrial Disputes Act lays down *inter alia* that if, in the opinion of the appropriate Government, any difficulty or doubt arises as to the interpretation of any provision of an award or settlement, it may refer the question to a Tribunal. In other words, a reference under Section 36A would be only for interpretation of any provision of an award or settlement. In a reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the matter would be decided on merits. A tribunal to which a reference is made under Sec. 36A has no jurisdiction to exercise its independent judgment and consider the matter on merits but is only to interpret the award or settlement as it stands.

7. In the present case, the settlement mentions that the officers were to reach their maximum salary in 24 (instead of 29) annual increments. Further it also gave an *ad hoc* payment to the officers who were then in service, of Rs. 3 for each completed year of service. The question of granting of further *ad hoc* payment would be one which cannot be said to be a question of interpretation of the settlement; but it would be one which would be deciding the question on merits. It would thus be outside the scope of a reference under Section 36A.

8. On merits also, I think that the association's contention is not correct. The settlement mentions that officers were to reach their maximum pay in 24 instead of 29 annual increments. This clause, in my opinion, applied to new entrants, in the sense that they would reach their maximum in 24 years time. For the officers who were already in service, a fitment clause was added. They were to be given a payment of Rs. 3 for each completed years of service and then fitted into the next salary grade in the new scale. It may be that some old officers may not reach their maximum in 24 years; but such cases are bound to be there when pay scales are revised. The fitment clause may result in an officer then in service not reaching his maximum in 24 years time; but that cannot be helped. If the intention of the settlement was that even the existing officers were to reach the maximum in 24 years time, the settlement would have provided for point to point adjustment and would have mentioned that officers in service would get a pay in the new scale corresponding to the service then put in by them. That has not been done; but *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 3 for each year's service was provided and the officer was then to be put in the next higher grade in the scale. The

fitment clause in the Settlement clearly showed that there was no intention that all officers then in service would necessarily reach the maximum in 24 year's time. I therefore hold that the officers are not entitled to any further *ad hoc* payment.

Question (ii):

9. This question is regarding the grant of early and late fee. In respect of early and late fee, the above settlement lays down that the officers were to be paid an allowance of Rs. 2 per hour if they were in the grade of Rs. 120—300 and Rs. 3 if they were in the grade of Rs. 330—630. The question referred to the Tribunal is as to what was the purpose of grant of early and late fees and cases of what duration would be covered by such fees. Obviously, there was no intention to change the existing practice as to when or for what duration early and late fees were to be granted.

10. The question as to for what purpose and for what duration such fees are to be granted cannot be said to be an interpretation of the above settlement. In a reference under Section 36A, the tribunal would have no power to make any change in the existing practice even if the earlier practice was not proper. In such a case, it could be changed only by a regular reference under Section 10 and not by a Reference under Section 36A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

11. In the course of arguments before me, it was admitted that the employers had not changed the old practice but what I was told was that the old practice was not correct. In particular, I was told that some officers were required to report 15 minutes before their joining time for ascertaining their posting and some of them had to report to the head office after completing their normal work for ascertaining their next days posting and that they were not given any early or late fees. It was contended that they should be paid these fees in such cases. This would, as I said above, be a question that can be decided, if a reference is made under Sec. 10. It cannot be decided in a reference under Sec. 36A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Question (iii):

12. This question is regarding allowance payable to officers who are required to work without a break for lunch or dinner due to steamer working on. The settlement in this connection provides that when an officer is required to work throughout a shift without a break for lunch or dinner due to the steamer working on, he will be compensated with the same allowance as paid to officers on non feeding shifts who work two consecutive shifts. It appears that there is a dispute between the parties as to the amount of allowance payable to an officer in such cases.

13. It is an admitted fact that an officer who works for two consecutive shifts on a non feeding shift without a break in any of the shifts gets Rs. 3 for each shift as overtime allowance and Rs. 3 as dinner allowance; that is, he gets Rs. 9 in all. If he works for two consecutive shifts on such a ship (non-feeding ship), with meal break in one shift but without such break in the second shift he would get Rs. 3 as overtime allowance and Rs. 3 as meal allowance, i.e., Rs. 6 in all. If he is posted in one shift on a non-feeding vessel and if he works during lunch or dinner break in that shift, he would be paid an overtime allowance of Rs. 3 and no food would be supplied to him. The association's contention is that the above settlement means that if an officer is required to work throughout a shift without a break for lunch or dinner due to steamer working on, he should get an allowance of Rs. 6 while the employers interpret this to mean that he should get allowance of Rs. 3.

14. The employers' contention is that an officer who is required to work throughout a shift without a meal break, he could be compensated by an allowance of Rs. 3 as meal allowance. In this connection, a reference was made to a circular issued by the employers on 7th May 1962 which mentioned that as a result of conciliation proceedings certain points had been agreed to between the parties and were to be implemented from 1st May 1962 and necessary amendments were to be carried out in the rule book. One of the amendments was

that a separate paragraph was to be added to Part II, Paragraph 15 of the rule book and it was to read as under:—

"Whenever an officer is required to work two consecutive shifts, and, he continues working beyond 7-30 p.m. and 12-30 a.m. in the 2nd and 3rd shifts respectively, he will be entitled to claim a dinner allowance of Rs. 3 provided the steamer, to which he is posted during his second tenure, does not feed".

This was the practice at the time of the settlement dated 31st July 1963. This settlement must have been made to supersede the earlier circular; otherwise it would have been mentioned that the prevailing practice was to continue or that the officer would get a dinner allowance only as mentioned in the earlier circular. On the other hand, the settlement mentioned that when an officer was required to work throughout a shift without a break for lunch or dinner due to steamer working on, he would be compensated with the same allowance as paid to officers on non feeding shift who work two consecutive shifts. Admittedly such officer get a total allowance of Rs. 6 and I think that should be the allowance which should be payable to an officer in the circumstances mentioned in question (iii) referred to me.

I pass my award accordingly.

Dated the 30th April, 1966.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, Presiding Officer:

[No. 28(97)/64-LRIV.]

S.O. 1669.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, in respect of an industrial dispute between the management of the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 17th May, 1966.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD.

PRESENT:

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, M.A., B.L., Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 45/1965

BETWEEN

Workmen of the Punjab National Bank, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagaram branches.

AND

The Management of the Punjab National Bank Ltd.

APPEARANCES:

Shri P. T. Venkataraman, General Secretary, Punjab National Bank Employees' Union, A.P. Hyderabad for the workmen.

None for the management.

AWARD

The Government of India in its Ministry of Labour and Employment have, by order No. 51(17)/65-LRIV dated 8th June, 1965, referred this case for adjudication by this Tribunal. The issues settled as per Schedule annexed to the said order are these:

1. Whether the demand of the Union for payment of compensation in lieu of overtime or weekly off to Sarvashri Jeru Thapa and V. Krishnamurthy (Chowkidar Staff) for the period from 2nd August 1960 to 1st January, 1962, is justified?
2. If not, what relief are they, or either of them, entitled to?

2. On receipt of the above reference my learned predecessor had registered the case as I. D. No. 45/65. After I succeeded him on 19th November, 1965 the Government of India in its Ministry of Labour and Employment had, by its

order dated 31st January, 1966, designated me as the Industrial Tribunal for adjudicating upon this case.

3. The parties to the reference are the Punjab National Bank Ltd. and their employees. On notice being given, the two claimant-employees filed statement of claims through the General Secretary, Punjab National Bank Employees' Union, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. Claimant Jeru Thapa is a chowkidar at the Bank's branch at Visakhapatnam and the other claimant, V. Krishnamurthy, is similar chowkidar at Vizianagaram. It is stated in the statement of claims that the chowkidars at the branches of the bank at Eluru and Vijayawada were allowed pay for work on the weekly off days treating the same as over time. It is complained that similar benefit was not shown to the claimants. The management filed counter to say that the claim of the two claimants is not tenable.

4. The dispute came up for enquiry today. Mr. P. T. Venkataraman, General Secretary, Punjab National Bank Employees' Union, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, appeared before the Tribunal on 7th May, 1966 and filed a memo on behalf of the claimant-petitioners. It is as below:

Petitioners humbly submit that they are not pressing their claims in the above dispute and therefore pray for disposal of the same without costs.

Mr. Venkataraman has appeared before the Tribunal today also and said that in view of the above memo the claimants would not let in any evidence. Anybody on behalf of the management is not present, presumably for the reason that even on the 7th Mr. Venkataraman had filed the above mentioned memo.

5. It is for the claimant-petitioners to let in evidence and prove their case on the issues settled as per Schedule appended to the Notification of the Central Government. It is only after that is done that the stage could be reached for the management to let in its evidence. Whatever may be the reason in this behalf, the claimants have not let in evidence on the issues in the case, the onus in respect thereof being upon them. As any evidence has not been let in in respect of the two issues, my findings under them is against the two claimant-workers, viz., that the demand of the union for payment of compensation in lieu of over-time or weekly off to Sarvashri Jeru Thapa and V. Krishnamurthy (Chowkidar Staff) for the period from 2nd August, 1960 to 1st January, 1962 is not justified. That being so, my finding under the second issue is that neither of them is entitled to any relief in that respect. No order as to costs.

Award passed accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal, this the 10th day of May, 1966.

(Sd.) NAJMUDDIN,

Industrial Tribunal.

[No. F. 51(17)/65-LRIV.]

B. K. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 28th May, 1966

S.O. 1670.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamadoba Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora (District Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st May, 1966.

AWARD

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD.

In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 19 of 1964

PRESENT:

Employers in relation to the Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, P.O. Jealgora, District, Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Management—Shri N. K. Prasad, Senior Welfare Officer.

For the Workmen—Shri B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 30th April, 1966.

AWARD

By its Order No. 2/74/63-LR.II, dated 3rd February, 1964, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, referred under section 10(1)(d) of The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (hereinafter referred to as the Act) to this Tribunal for adjudication, an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Jamadoba Colliery of M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference which is reproduced below:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Bhika Mahato, H. E. Khalasi, T. No. 26323, with effect from the 20th July, 1962, was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. The management filed its written statement on 26th March, 1966 in which a preliminary objection was taken against the maintainability of the reference on the ground that the present dispute was neither supported by any substantial number of workmen of Jamadoba Colliery nor by their union and as such it was an individual dispute and outside the purview of the Act. It is not necessary to state the case of the management on merits because that would be necessary if I overrule the above preliminary objection which was strenuously urged at the time of the hearing.

3. On behalf of the workmen, Shri B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar, filed a written statement in which in reply to the preliminary objection raised by the management in para 1 of its written statement, it was said that the present dispute is an industrial dispute sponsored by a competent trade union, namely, the Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar, and the said dispute had been referred to the Tribunal for adjudication on failure of conciliation proceedings at the instance of the union. It is not necessary to mention the case of the workmen also on the merits unless I overrule the preliminary objection of the management referred to before.

4. On 28th April, 1966, when the case was taken up for hearing, Shri N. K. Prasad, Senior Welfare Officer, represented the management and Shri B. N. Sharma, President of the union, represented the workman concerned.

Both parties filed documents which, with mutual consent, were taken in evidence and marked exhibits. Documents filed by the management were marked Exts. M to M 18 and those filed by the union were marked Exts. W to W 2.

5. The sole question for determination is whether the present dispute is an individual dispute as contended by the management or an industrial dispute as urged by the union.

6. In support of the contention by the management that the present dispute was an individual dispute reliance was placed on *Ext. M. 17*, which is a letter sent on 28th May, 1963, by Shri B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar, to the Manager of the colliery informing him that the members of the Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar, Branch Jamadoba Colliery, have unanimously elected the office bearers mentioned therein on 19th May, 1963. It may be mentioned that previously in this letter *Ext. M. 17* it was mentioned 19th June, 1963, but, at the request of the parties, as it was a typographical mistake, it was corrected on 24th August, 1963 as 19th May, 1963. Relying on this *Ext. M. 17* it was contended on behalf of the management that the workman was dismissed on 20th July, 1962, i.e., before the union was born and, therefore, obviously the workman became a member of this union after his dismissal sometimes in 1963, and, therefore, this union had no jurisdiction to sponsor the individual dispute of the workman and by sponsoring it to convert it into an industrial dispute.

7. In reply, it was contended by Shri Sharma that this union, as will appear from *Ext. W. 2* was registered on 31st August, 1958, and this workman Shri Bhika Mahato, became a member of this union, as will appear from *Ext. W.*, which

is a membership register for 1962-63, on 10th June, 1962, and, therefore, the workmen having become a member of this union before his dismissal, the union had jurisdiction to sponsor the dispute of the workman and by sponsoring it to clothe it with the characteristic of an industrial dispute.

8. It was pointed out on behalf of the management that this membership register, which has been marked Ext. W in the present reference, was also filed in Reference No. 5 of 1964 where also it was marked Ext. W and also in Reference 197 of 1964 in which it was marked Ext. W 2 and in both the above references this Register Ext. W was disbelieved and held to be not genuine, because Sl. Nos. 1 to 50 are dated 10th June, 1962, and thereafter Sl. Nos. 51 to 69 are dated 10th April, 1962 and then start Sl. No. 70 to 87 which are dated 10th June, 1962, and thereafter Sl. Nos. 88 to 137 which are dated 10th September, 1963 and then again Sl. Nos. 138 to 185 till the end which are dated 10th June, 1963 and this shows that if the register would have been kept and written in the ordinary course of business 10th April, 1962, could not have come after 10th June, 1962, and likewise 10th June, 1963 could not come after 10th September, 1963. I have re-examined the membership register Ext. W and I find that these facts are there, because in the ordinary course it was expected that Sl. Nos. dated 10th April, 1962 would be written first and thereafter Sl. Nos. dated 10th June, 1962 would be written. If the membership register was written in the ordinary course of business the date 10th April, 1962, could not have appeared after 10th June, 1962. These circumstances make the register very suspicious. Then again, it does not bear the initial of any officer of the Government showing that if it was ever filed either before the Conciliation Officer or before any person. It was only signed by Shri B. N. Sharma from page 4 to page 7 and thereafter the entire book is blank. For these reasons, I am not prepared to hold that this Membership Register Ext. W. is a reliable document. Moreover, if the union was borne in this colliery in May 1963, how could the workman become a member of this union before his dismissal in June 1962. There is no evidence on behalf of the union that this union was organised in the Jamadoba Colliery not in May 1963, as shown by Ext. M. 17, the letter of the union itself, but much earlier since 1962. Shri Sharma was present before the Tribunal but did not pledge his oath in support of the above fact. For these reasons, I am constrained to hold that the Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar, was organised in Jamadoba Colliery in May, 1963, as shown in Ext. M. 17, and, therefore, the workman became a member in May, 1963, long after his dismissal on 20th July, 1963 and not on 10th June, 1962, as shown in the Membership Register Ext. W. It may also be mentioned that the fact that this union was registered under the Trade Union's Act, 1926, on 31st August, 1958, is not sufficient to show that a Branch of this union was organised in Jamadoba Colliery in 1958 or before 1963, when clearly Ext. M. 17 mentions that the election of the office bearers took place on 19th May, 1963 and there is no evidence to show the contrary. For the reasons given above, therefore, I hold that the workman concerned, who was dismissed on 20th July, 1962, became a member of the Congress Mazdoor Sangh, Bihar, in May, 1963, after the union was born in May, 1963 long after the dismissal of the concerned workman and, therefore, this union had no jurisdiction by sponsoring the individual dispute of the concerned workman to convert it into an industrial dispute or by getting it referred to the Tribunal to make it an industrial dispute.

9. Shri Sharma contended that he had read my previous decisions against him and taken the matter to the Hon'ble High Court at Patna where his writ applications have been admitted, but he said that, till the decision of the writ applications, he is re-enforced by certain other considerations to urge that my decision is wrong. I may mention that I am indeed very happy to know that the Hon'ble High Court, Patna, has been moved against my several decisions holding in circumstances like the present that the union has no jurisdiction to convert an individual dispute into an industrial dispute; but so long as my decision is not reversed, I don't feel inclined to depart from the decisions given in those cases. However, as asked by Shri Sharma, I will reconsider my decision in the light of the submissions made by him now.

10. Shri Sharma placed reliance on Sec. 38(1)(c) of the Act and on a Bench decision of the Patna High Court in *Dr. Chandra Kala Jha Vs. Sone Vallee Portland Cement Company Ltd., Japla and another* 1962 (II) LLJ. 395. In *Dr. Chandra Kala Jha's case*, just mentioned, an individual dispute was espoused by the union of which the individual worker was not the member and the same was referred for adjudication to the Labour Court. In the proceedings before the Labour Court and at the time when the dispute arose the union was represented by its then Secretary in office. Pending the adjudication proceedings a new Secretary assumed the office and the dispute was settled between the union represented by its secretary and the management and the award was passed in terms of such settlement.

The individual workman concerned in the dispute challenged the validity of the resulting award on a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court on the ground that the compromise was not binding on her, and, it was further contended that as she was not a member of any union, she had the right to be represented by any worker of her choice. This contention was negatived by their Lordships V. Ramaswami C.J. and R. K. Choudhury, J. in a joint judgment by holding that it is manifest from the records that the dispute was taken up by the union in its representative capacity and not by the then Secretary in his personal capacity and hence it assumed the character of industrial dispute. It was further held that in such situation it was manifest that the concerned individual workman cannot in her own right be a party to the individual dispute which has been referred to the Labour Court, and that the legal position is that when an individual workman is a party to an industrial dispute he is a party not independently of the union which has espoused his cause, and the main parties to the industrial dispute before the Labour Court are, therefore, the employer and the union which has taken up the cause of the individual workman. In these circumstances, it was held the ordinary rule is that the individual workman should be represented before the Labour Court through the officer of the trade union which has taken up his cause and, therefore, in such a case the concerned individual workman is at no stage a party to the industrial dispute independently of the union and the union which has by its action converted the individual dispute into an industrial dispute could therefore, claim to have a say in the conduct of the proceedings before the tribunal. Relying on the above, it was contended by Shri Sharma that in the above case also the individual workman was not a member of the union which sponsored his case and still it was held that the dispute was an industrial dispute and, therefore, in the instant case also, it should be held, assuming that the workman was not a member of the union on the date or before the date of his dismissal, that the dispute sponsored by the present union was an industrial dispute. In my opinion, the above case is no authority for the point, at issue. In the above case, the question was the right of representation of a workman, as envisaged by Sec. 36(1)(c) of the Act:

11. "Sec. 36(1)(c) reads as follows:—

"36. Representation of parties.—(1) A workman who is a party to a dispute shall be entitled to be represented in any proceeding under this Act by—

(c) where the worker is not a member of any trade union, by an officer of any trade union connected with, or by any other workman employed in, the industry in which the worker is employed and authorised in such manner as may be prescribed".

Here there is no question of representation under Sec. 36(1)(c) of the Act and, therefore, it cannot govern the present case.

As rightly contended, on behalf of the management, the representation under Section 36 of the Act does not mean raising or sponsoring a dispute by a union of which the workman is not a member and, therefore, neither Sec. 36(1)(c) nor the decision in *Dr. Chandra Kala Jha's case* above mentioned, can be said to be of any assistance in the present case. I am, therefore, unable to hold with Shri Sharma that his above arguments require reconsideration of my decisions and in the light of his submissions I should hold with him that his union had jurisdiction to sponsor the dispute of the workman, even though, he became a member of this union after his dismissal, because this union was organised in this colliery after his dismissal.

12. For the reasons given above, I, therefore, hold that the present dispute is an individual dispute, and it was not converted into an industrial dispute within the meaning of Sec. 2(k) of the Act, because the union came into existence in this Colliery and the workman consequently became a member of this union, after his dismissal on 20th July, 1962.

13. I, therefore, uphold the objection of the management that the present dispute was an individual dispute and, therefore, the reference in respect of an individual dispute was not competent.

14. In view of my above decision upholding the preliminary objection, there is no question of deciding the reference on the merits. The reference is accordingly incompetent and rejected.

15. This is the award which I make and submit to the Central Government.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Presiding officer.

[No. 2/74/63-LRII.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 26th May 1966

S.O. 1671.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of Messrs. Bikaner Gypsums Limited, Bikaner, (hereinafter referred to as the said Company) and their workmen represented by the Rashtriya Gypsum Karamchari Sangh, Jamsar (hereinafter referred to as the Union);

And whereas the said Company and the Union have by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), referred the said dispute to arbitration of the person mentioned therein, and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement, which was received by it on the 21st May, 1966.

(AGREEMENT)

FORM C

(See Rule 6)

(Agreement under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947).

BETWEEN

Name of Parties:

Representing Bikaner Gypsums Ltd., Bkn.

1. Shri B. C. Mukherjee, Resident Manager and Agent, Bikaner.
2. Shri H. Chaudhury, Administrative Officer, Bikaner.

Representing Rashtriya Gypsum Karamchari Sangh, Jamsar.

1. Shri Jamal Shah, President.
2. Shri Raman Lal, Treasurer.

It is hereby agreed between the parties named above to refer the industrial disputes raised by the Rashtriya Gypsum Karamchari Sangh, Jamsar, *vide* their demands charters dated 14th April, 1966, 21st April, 1966 and 9th May, 1966 respectively, which form annexure to this agreement marked 'A', to the arbitration of Shri Har Dev Joshi, Minister for Mines, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur, existing between M/s. Bikaner Gypsum Limited, Bikaner and their workmen represented by the Rashtriya Gypsum Karamchari Sangh, Jamsar, involving nearly 1450 workmen (including the labour employed through the Contractors) of which majority workers are the members of the aforesaid union which are directly affected by the dispute.

We further agree that the Award of the Arbitrator shall be binding on us.

The Arbitrator shall make his award within a period of 15 days or within such further time as is extended mutually between us in writing.

Signatures of the parties.

1. *Sd./-* B. C. MUKHERJEE.
2. *Sd./-* H. CHOUDHURY.

(Representing Bikaner Gypsums Ltd., Bikaner).

Witness:

1. *Sd./-*
2. *Sd./-*

1. *Sd./-* JAMAL SHAH.
2. *Sd./-* RAMAN LAL.

Signed at Jaipur this day the 15th May, 1966.

I agree to act as an Arbitrator on the industrial disputes between M/s. Bikaner Gypsums Limited, Bikaner, and their workmen represented by the Rashtriya Gypsum Karamchari Sangh, Jamsar, intended to be referred to me by the parties to the dispute, in accordance with their agreement dated 15th May, 1966, (Camp—Jaipur).

Sd./- HARDEO JOSHI,
Minister for Mines,

Government of Rajasthan,
JAIPUR.

Dated, Jaipur, the 15th May, 1966.

ANNEXURE

रजि० नं० 7/64

राष्ट्रीय जिप्सम कर्मचारी संघ, जामसर, (बीकानेर)
(राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस से सम्बन्धित)

नं० आर जी० के० यू० (70)-3-66

जामसर 14-4-66

श्रीमान रेजीडेन्ट मैनेजर एन्ड ऐजेन्ट,

बीकानेर जिप्सम लि०,

बीकानेर

विषय :—मांग पत्र के बारे में जरूरी कदम उठाने हेतु

सेवा में,

राष्ट्रीय जिप्सम कर्मचारी संघ की तारीख 4-4-66 को हुई प्रतिनिधि सभा की बैठक में स्वीकृत किये गये एक प्रस्ताव के अनुसार निम्न मांग पत्र आपके पास भेजा जा रहा है। इस विषय में आप से निवेदन है कि पिछले कुछ समय से बराबर उन मांगों को उठाया जा रहा है लेकिन इन मामलों के प्रति मैनेजमेन्ट की धीरे उपेक्षा बहुत ही खेदजनक और मजदूर वर्ग में भारी असन्तोष पैदा करने वाली रही है। पिछले दो वर्षों में हमारी युनियन ने शान्तिपूर्ण तरीकों से मैनेजमेन्ट को समझ आ जाये ऐसा कार्य किया है परन्तु खेद है कि मैनेजमेन्ट ने हमारी शान्तिपूर्ण कोशिशों को नाकामयाब करने की बराबर कोशिश की है और इन मांगों पर आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। लिहाजा संघ की प्रतिनिधि सभा को इन जायज मांगों को मनवाने की खातिर और कोई चारा न देखकर यह फैसला लेने को मजबूर होना पड़ा कि या तो ये कामें इस मांग पत्र के प्राप्त होने के 15 दिन के अन्दर अन्दर मानली जायें अन्यथा श्रीगोकल प्रासाद जी एम। एम. एल० ए० तारीख 10-5-66 स जामसर स्थित कम्पनी के दफ्तर के गेट के सामने भुल हड़ताल शुरू कर देंगे। इससे अगर कोई प्रकार की घटना घटी तो उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी मैनेजमेन्ट की होगी।

कम्पनी के कार्यागारों का मांग पत्र

1. तमाम कामगारों को सबेतेन साप्ताहिक अवकाश दिया जाय और जबसे निमिनम बेजेज एक्ट जिप्सम की खदानों पर लागू हुआ है तबसे अब तक के साप्ताहिक अवकाशों के दिनों का बकाया बेतेन दिया जाय।

2. सन् 64-65 के बोनस का भुगतान कम हुआ है लिहाजा बोनस एक्ट के तहत हर कामगार को उसके वार्षिक वेतन का 20 प्रतिशत बोनस के रूप में दिया जाय तथा कुल वार्षिक वेतन का 20 प्रतिशत आगामी वर्ष के प्रावधान के रूप में रखा जाय। सन् 65-66 के उत्पादन व बिक्री को देखते हुए इस साल भी उपरोक्त बोनस बांटा जाय।

3. कम्पनी में तमाम कामगारों के लिए ग्रेजुटी स्कीम को लागू किया जाय ।
4. ब्लास्टिंग सैक्शन में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को ब्लास्टिंग हेल्पर्स बना दिया जाकर मौजूदा हेल्पर्स को ग्रेड दिया जाय ।
5. वर्कशॉप के काम कर रहे कामगारों तथा हेल्पर्स खलासी फिटर आदि को डांगरी या कोई और उपयुक्त वर्दी दी जाय ।
6. यात्रा भत्ते के नियमों में मौजूदा मंहगाई को देखते हुए संशोधन कर शत प्रतिशत वृद्धि की जाय ।
7. प्रत्येक कामगार को उसके वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत डेसर्ट अलाउन्स (Desert Allowance) दिया जाय ।
8. पदवृद्धि सेवाकाल के आधार पर की जाय तथा मौजूदा नियमों में तुरन्त संशोधन किये जाकर सीधी भर्ती न की जाय ।
9. मौजूदा इन्क्वायरी आफिसर बदले की भावना से मजदूरों को बचाने की चेष्टा करते हैं । अतः इनको तुरन्त बदला जाकर निष्पक्ष एवं योग्य अधिकारी नियुक्त किया जाय ।
10. हरिजनों को और कामगारों की तरह गरम जसियां दी जायें ।
11. चौकीदारों को ई टाइप के क्वार्टर्स का हकदार माना जाय ।
12. सेम्पलर्स और इनके बराबर या ज्यादा ग्रेड पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को 13 रु० माहवार के क्वार्टर्स का हकदार माना जाय ।
13. जनरेटर्स आपरेटर्स को गरम वर्दी व ओवर कोट दिया जाय ।
14. डिप्लैन्सरी अटेन्डेन्ट का ग्रेड अनट्रैंड क्रिच अटेन्डेन्ट के बराबर किया जाय ।
15. वर्कशॉप में काम कर रहे तमाम हेल्पर्स को खलासी बनाया जाय ।
16. कामगारों के प्रोविडेंट फण्ड के ट्रस्टीज का आफिस बीकानेर में रखा जाय ।
17. तमाम कामगारों को चिकित्सा सुविधा औषधियों के किसी प्रतिबंध के बगैर दी जाय ।
18. मासिक वेतन पाने वालों को मासिक वेतन पाने वालों की तरह पांच और त्योहारों की छुट्टियां सवेतन दी जाय तथा पिछले तीन साल की छुट्टियों के पैसे दिये जायें ।
19. प्रत्येक कामगार को 15 दिन की केजुअल व सात दिन की बीमारी की छुट्टी दी जाय ।
20. तमाम कामगारों को प्रत्येक सप्ताह में दो सनलाइट साबुन दी जाय ।
21. जितनी नई भर्तियाँ की जायें उनमें जिन गांव में काम होता हो तथा वहाँ के आमपास के गांव वालों को भर्ती में प्राथमिकता दी जाय ।
22. विभिन्न दफ्तरों में चपरासियों की जगह काम कर रहे मजदूरों को चपरासी बनाया जाय ।
23. कम्पनी में काम कर रहे केमल मैन को कम से कम 5 रु० प्रतिदिन वेतन दिया जाय ।
24. कम्पनी के उन तमाम कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें मुफ्त बिजली का फायदा नहीं उठाने दिया जाता उन्हें उसके लिए मुनासिब भत्ता दिया जाय ।
25. कामगारों की सुविधा के लिए एक मेटरनिटी रूम बनवाया जाय ।
26. कम्पनी के कामगारों को क्वार्टर्स अलाउन्स करने के लिए जरूरी नियम बनाये जायें ।

27. जामसर व धिरेरा की तरह लूणकरणसर में भी मनोरंजन हेतु साप्ताहिक सिनेमा शो का आयोजन किया जाय ।

28. लूणकरणसर में कम्पनी की तरफ से सूरतगढ़ की तरह मजदूरों की चिकित्सा व्यवस्था का तुरन्त इन्तजाम किया जाय ।

29. मौजूदा विलेज पीस वर्कर्स की तरह जो अन्य मजदूर खान नम्बर 8 में काम करते हैं उन्हें भी विलेज पीस वर्कर्स माना जाकर सारी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायें ।

30. विलेज पीस वर्कर्स को अन्तरिम मंहगाई में बढ़ोतरी के तौर पर 1-2-66 से 5 पैसे प्रति टन की जगह 12 पैसे प्रति टन दिया जाय ।

31. विलेज पीस वर्कर्स के लिए पानी व बिजली की सुविधा का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

32. विलेज पीस वर्कर्स को 11-12 व 25 जनवरी, 1966 के विनों को सवेतन छुट्टी मानकर अतिरिक्त पैसे का भुगतान किया जाय ।

33. लूणकरणसर में पानी, बिजली व आवास आदि की समुचित व्यवस्था तुरन्त की जाय ।

34. सूरतगढ़ में काम कर रहे कामगारों के लिए पर्याप्त पानी, बिजली, मकान सफाई आदि का इन्तजाम किया जाय या इनकी जगह उचित भत्ता दिया जाय ।

35. बीकानेर दफ्तर में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के मकान भत्ते में अविलम्ब 50 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जाय तथा मौजूदा भत्ता कुल वेतन पर निर्धारित किया जाय ।

36. तथाकथित ठेकेदारों के मजदूरों को कम्पनी अपना सीधा मुलाजिम मानकर उस पूरी रकम का भुगतान कराये जो कि इस समय उपरोक्त ठेकेदारों को दी जा रही है तथा इन ठेकेदारों को कम्पनी अपना एजेंट या मुनीम आदि नियुक्त करके इन्हें अलग से वेतन दे ।

37. ठेकेदारों के जामसर, धिरेरा, लूणकरणसर व सूरतगढ़ स्थित तमाम मजदूरों को सालाना सवेतन छुट्टियां तथा सवेतन साप्ताहिक अवकाश दिया जाय ।

38. उपरोक्त खदानों में स्थित तमाम मजदूरों के लिए पानी की पर्याप्त सुविधा उचित आवास व बिजली की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध किया जावे ।

39. उपरोक्त खदानों में स्थित तमाम मजदूरों को मौजूदा लोडिंग रेजिंग, ठुवाई आदि की रेटों में 50 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की जावे ।

40. उपरोक्त खदानों में स्थित मजदूरों को प्रोविडेंट फण्ड की सुविधा प्रदान की जावे ।

41. सूरतगढ़ स्थित लोडिंग में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को वैगन खींच कर लाने, वैगन की सफाई करने का अतिरिक्त पैसा दिया जावे ।

42. लूणकरणसर में काम कर रहे मजदूरों के लिए 20 अतिरिक्त पेटियों की तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जावे ।

43. धिरेरा स्थित श्री फौज मौहम्मद ठेकेदार के मजदूरों को सन् 62-63 व 63-64 के बोनस का भुगतान जो अभी तक नहीं किया गया है तुरन्त किया जावे ।

44. उपरोक्त खदानों में स्थित मजदूरों में से कुछ को अभी तक 64-65 के बोनस का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है वह तुरन्त किया जावे तथा जिनको भुगतान किया गया है वे कम है इसलिए बोनस ऐक्ट की धाराओं के तहत पूरे बोनस की अदायगी की जावे ।

45. राष्ट्रीय जिप्सम कर्मचारी संघ को तुरत मान्यता दी जावे तथा संघ के कार्यकर्त्ताओं को अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं जो अब तक दी जा रही थीं वापिस दी जावें ।

जल्दी कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है ।

भवदीय

जमालशाह

अध्यक्ष

Copy of letter No. RGKU/(70)/13/66, dated 21st April, 1966, from the Rashtriya Gypsum Karamchari Sangh, Jamsar to Messrs. Bikaner Gypsums, Limited, Bikaner and Messrs K. and C. Daga, Contractors, Lunkaransar.

SUBJECT.—In the matter of charter of demands duly received by you, submitted by the Sangh under its reference No. RGKU/(70)/3/66, dated 14th April, 1966.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of our charter of demands as submitted to you vide our letter No. RGKU/(70)/3/66, demands, concerning in particular to your mazdoors working at Lunkaransar mines, are also placed before you. In this connection it may be mentioned that though the workers themselves as well as the Sangh has also represented before you, but nothing concrete has yet come out so as to afford relief to the aggrieved workers. It is, therefore, requested that these demands may also be fulfilled within the time limit provided for in our above said letter.

1. Those mazdoors should be paid Re. 1 per head per day who used to dump out the additional water from the quarries to enable them to enter into the quarries and to work safely.

2. The mazdoors may be paid Rs. 0:23 P. more in their raising rates w.e.f. 1st November, 1965 for 5-1/3 cu. ft. of additional selenite being taken from them.

3. The mazdoors may be paid 0.47 P. more in their transporting rates w.e.f. 1st November 1965 for 15 cft. of additional selenite they are being forced to transport.

4. The mazdoors should be paid 0:02 P. more in their loading rates for loading selenite bags into the wagons from the date 0:02 P. per bag has unilaterally been withdrawn i.e., from 16th March, 1966.

5. The mazdoors should be paid 0:75 P. per ton on account of breaking the selenite lumps into small pieces w.e.f. 16th April, 1966, for the additional job they are doing.

6. The mazdoors doing raising work in the quarries should be provided with 2 half pants and 2 Baniyans every month and a pair of Gum Boots every 6 months.

7. The mazdoors doing the job of loading selenite bags into the wagons should be provided something or the other to protect their back at the time of loading such bags.

8. On rest shed and one Piao should be constructed at the siding and a water-man should also be provided.

9. Camel man engaged at Lunkaransar mines should be paid wages which are being paid at Jamsar mines.

10. One sweeper should be deputed at Lunkaransar mines or proper arrangements for sanitation works may be done.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./- JAMAL SHAH,
President.

Copy of letter No. RGKU(70)/16/66, dated 21st April, 1966, from the Rash-triya Gypsum Karamchari Sangh, Jamsar to Bikaner Gypsums Ltd., Bikaner.

SUBJECT.—*In the matter of charter of demands submitted to the management of M/s. Bikaner Gypsums Ltd., under our No. RGKU/(70)/3/66, dated 14th April, 1966.*

In continuation of our Charter of demands resting with our No. RGKU/(70)/3/66, dated 14th April, 1966, to you, we submit further demands in respect of the workmen employed by the company.

1. Grant of railway train fare from one's place of work to his native place and back once in a year.

2. Arrangement for free conveyance for the children of the employees of the company so that such children and above may avail of better schooling and college facilities at Bikaner.

3. Supply of summer uniforms to Drivers A and Shovel Operators.

It is hoped that the above demands shall also be considered favourably along with the other dues submitted to you in our said charter of demands.

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- JAMAL SHAH,
President.

Copy of letter No. 67/26/66, dated 9th May, 1966, from Shri Jamal Shah, President to The R. N. & Agent, M/s. Bikaner Gypsums Ltd., Bikaner.

SUBJECT.—*Non-payment of wages for the days Contractors' labourers are not provided with work and are kept idle.*

It has been noted with great concern that for a long time back the contractors' labourer are not being paid wages for the days they are not provided with work and thus they have to suffer forced unemployment. As for example, the loading labourer are not being paid for even a single paisa on the days wagons are not placed at the siding. In particular, loading labourers of Dhirers mines have had suffered a great deal even for more than 10 days in a month in some the last month on account of non-placement of wagons. Due to such non-payment of wages, the labourers and their families have been reduced to semi-starvation level and they are forced to lead much below the sub-normal life and—as such serious discontentment prevails amongst them.

We therefore, demand that all the contractors' labourers should be paid for wages on such days they are forced un-employment on account of non-placement of wagons, etc. We also demand that this amount should be paid to them for such days of the last six months also.

We hope that our above demand shall be accepted immediately.

[No. 24/28/66-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 28th May 1966

S.O. 1672.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Amlabad Colliery of Messrs Bhowrah Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowra, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, Whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. Whether Shri Sadhu Gope, Miner was not allowed to work with effect from the 17th January, 1966, by the management of the Amlabad Colliery of Messrs Bhowrah Kankanee Collieries, Limited?
2. If so, to what relief is the aforesaid workman entitled for the period from the 17th January, 1966, upto the 23rd March, 1966, during which he remained out of employment?

[No. 2/65/66-LR-II.]

S.O. 1673.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists, between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company, Limited, Post Office Kothagudlum, Andhra Pradesh, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal, with Shri Mohammad Najmuddin as the Presiding Officer, with Headquarters at Somajiguda, Hyderabad, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

1. Having regard to the provisions of Trademen's agreement dated 3rd February, 1961, whether the demand of the Singareni Collieries Mazdoor Sangh to promote one of the workmen employed in moulding section of the main workshop of the Singareni Collieries Company, Limited, to the post of charge hand in that section, filled up by the management of the Company by the promotion of Shri K. Basaviah, pattern maker of the carpentry section, is justified?
2. If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled.

[No. 7/39/65-LRII.]

B. R. SETH, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1674.—PWA/Sec.14/Min/66.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 14, read with section 24 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3486 dated the 27th October, 1965, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Table below to be Inspectors for the purposes of the said Act, in the areas specified against them in column (3) thereof, to exercise their functions in respect of all mines and oilfields to which the said Act applies, namely:—

TABLE

Serial No. 1	Officer 2	Area 3
I.	1 Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) New Delhi 2 Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) New Delhi 3 Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) (Training), New Delhi. 4 Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) (Training), New Delhi. 5 Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) (Chief Labour Commissioner's Headquarters) New Delhi. 6 Welfare Adviser to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi. 7 Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) (Training), New Delhi.	Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
II.	1 Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Bombay 2 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bombay-I. 3 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bombay-II 4 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bombay (Headquarters)	
		The States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

1	2	3
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Nagpur. 6. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vasco-de-gama. 7. Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in Bombay region with headquarters at :— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bombay-I (ii) Bombay-II (iii) Bombay-III (iv) Poona (v) Ahmedabad (vi) Bhusawal (vii) Rajkot (viii) Nagpur (ix) Chanda (x) Bombay (H. Qrs. I) (xi) Bombay (H. Qrs. II) (xii) Bombay (H. Qrs. III) (xiii) Kandla (xiv) Baroda (xv) Vascodegama (xvi) Ponda 	
III.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta. 2. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta-I. 3. Assistant Labour Commissioner, (Central), Calcutta-II 4. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta (Headquarters-I). 5. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta (Headquarters-II). 6. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Shillong. 7. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol. 8. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj. 9. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jharsuguda. 10. Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), in cutta region with headquarters Calat:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Calcutta-I (ii) Calcutta-II (iii) Gauhati (iv) Dibrugarh (v) Kharagpur (vi) Calcutta (Headquarter-I) (vii) Calcutta (Headquarters-II) (viii) Tezpur (ix) Neamatpur (x) Asansol (xi) Raniganj (xii) Ukhra (xiii) Tinsukhia (xiv) Cuttack (xv) Siliguri (xvi) Jharsuguda (xvii) Barbil 11. Junior Labour Inspectors (Central) with headquarters at : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Asansol (ii) Sitampur (iii) Raniganj 	<p>The States of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.</p>

1	2	3
IV.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras. 2. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras. 3. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras (Headquarters). 4. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Eernakulam. 5. Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in Madras region with headquarters at :— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Tiruchirapalli (ii) Coimbatore (iii) Madurai (iv) Trivandrum (v) Madras (vi) Madras (H. Qrs. I) (vii) Madras (H. Qrs. II) (viii) Eernakulam 	The States of Madras and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
V.]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur. 2. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur (H.Qrs.). 3. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer. 4. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bilaspur. 5. Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in Jabalpur region with headquarters at :— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Jabalpur (ii) Parasia (iii) Ajmer (iv) Bhilwara (v) Jaipur (vi) Ratlam (vii) Jabalpur (Headquarters-I) (viii) Jabalpur (Headquarters-II) (ix) Jabalpur (Headquarters-III) (x) Jodhpur (xi) Raipur (xii) Balaghat (xiii) Chirimiri (xiv) Bikaner (xv) Kotah (xvi) Satna 6. Junior Labour Inspectors (Central), with headquarters at :— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Katni (ii) Parasia 	The States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
VI.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur. 2. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur. 3. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur (Headquarters). 4. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-I. 5. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi-II 6. Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in Kanpur region with headquarters at :— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Delhi-I (ii) Delhi-II (iii) Delhi-III (iv) Delhi-IV (v) Gorakhpur (vi) Allahabad (vii) Lucknow 	The States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi.

(1)	(2)	(3)
VII.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (viii) Bareilly (ix) Jullundur (x) Kanpur (Headquarters) (xi) Jhansi (xii) Ambala 	}
	7 Junior Labour Inspector (Central) Agra	
	1 Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad	
	2 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad-I	
	3 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad-II	
	4 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Hazaribagh	
	5 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad (Headquarters-I)	
	6 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad (Headquarters-II)	
	7 Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in Dhanbad region with headquarters at :—	
	(i) Ranchi	
	(ii) Patna	
	(iii) Dhanbad	
	(iv) Katrasgarh	
	(v) Koderma	
	(vi) Muzaffarpur	
	(vii) Giridih	
	(viii) Pakur	
	(ix) Jharia East	
	(x) Jharia West	
	(xi) Bhagmara-I	
	(xii) Bhagmara-II	
	(xiii) Chirkunda	
	(xiv) Ramgarh	
	(xv) Kirkend	
	(xvi) Patherdhi	
	(xvii) Chaibasa	
	(xviii) Dhanbad (Headquarters-I)	
	(xix) Dhanbad (Headquarters-II)	
	(xx) Bermo	
	(xxi) Katihar	
	(xxii) Dhanbad (Implementation)	
	(xxiii) Domchanch	
VIII.	8. Junior Labour Inspectors (Central) with head quarters at :—	The State of Bihar.
	(i) Katrasgarh	
	(ii) Bermo	
	(iii) Bhagmara	
	(iv) Nirsa	
	(v) Dehri-on-Sone	
	(vi) Dhanbad	
	1 Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad	
	2 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Visakhapatnam	
	3 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad	
	4 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Bangalore	
	5 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad-I	
	6 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad Headquarters-II	
	7 Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in Hyderabad region with headquarters at :—	
	(i) Visakhapatnam	
	(ii) Vijayawada	
The States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore		}

(1)	(2)	(3)
(iii) Gudur		}
(iv) Guntakal		
(v) Hyderabad		
(vi) Chitradruga		
(vii) Kathagudium		
(viii) Hyderabad (Headquarters-I)		
(ix) Hyderabad (Headquarters-II)		
(x) Kolar Gold Fields		
(xi) Bangalore		
(xii) Hubli		
(xiii) Mancherial		

[No. 535/41/65-Fac.]

VIDYA PRAKASH, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 30th May 1966

S.O. 1675.—In pursuance of clause (b) of the proviso to sub-regulation (1) and clause (b) of the proviso to sub regulation (2), of regulation 18 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961, and in supersession of all the notifications issued on the subject, the Central Government hereby approved the institutions and authorities mentioned in column I of the Table below in respect of such certificates, diplomas, degrees or other qualifications awarded by them as are specified in the corresponding entry under column II of the said Table.

TABLE

Name of Institution	Degree, Diploma or certificate awarded
I	II
INDIA	
1. Any University in India established by law	Degree in Mining
2. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	(i) Certificate in Metal Mining (awarded upto 1938-39) (ii) Diploma of Associateship in Mining Engineering.
UNITED KINGDOM	
1. London University	(i) Degree in B. Sc. in Mining for Internal students subject to the Degree being endorsed by the University with a certificate of four month's practical experience in a mine. (ii) Degree of B. S. C., in Mining for External students.
2. University of Sheffield	Bachelor of Engineering (Mining).
3. Leeds University	Degree of B. sc. in Mining.
4. Birmingham University	Degree of B. SC. in Mining.
5. Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining, Cornwall.	Diploma of Associateship in Metalliferous Mining.
U.S.A.	
1. Colorado School of Mines	Degree in Mining Engineering.
2. Wisconsin State College and Institute of Technology, Platteville, Wisconsin.	Bachelor of Science in Mining.

[No. 17/5/66-MI]

S.O. 1676.—In pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-regulation (1), and clause (a) of the proviso to sub-regulation (2), of regulation 18 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961, and in supersession of all the notifications issued on the subject, the Central Government hereby approves the institutions and authorities mentioned in column I of the Table below, in respect of such certificates or diplomas awarded by them as are specified in the corresponding entry under column II of the said Table.

TABLE

Name of Institution	Diploma or Certificate awarded
I	II
1. Board of Technical Education, Rajasthan, Jodhpur.	Diploma in Mining.
2. Central Board of Technical Examination, Mysore.	Licentiate in Mining Engineering.
3. Madhya Pradesh Board of Technical Education, Bhopal.	Diploma in Mining and Mining Surveying.
4. Shri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.	Diploma in Mining.
5. State Board of Technical Education and Training, Andhra Pradesh.	Diploma in Mining Engineering.
6. State Board of Technical Education, Bihar	Diploma in Mining and Mine Surveying.
7. State Board of Technical Education (formerly Technological Diplomas Examination Board), Madras.	Licentiate in Mining Engineering.
8. State Council for Engineering and Technical Education, West Bengal.	Licentiate in Mining Engineering.
9. State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa.	Diploma in Mining Engineering.

[No. 17/5/66-MI.]

S.O. 1677.—In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 23 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations 1961, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 1455 dated the 17th May, 1963; namely

In the Table appended to the said notification, under the heading "UNITED KINGDOM" after serial No. 4, and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

I	II
"5. Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining Cornwall—England.	Diploma of Associateship in Metalliferous Mining".

[No. 17/5/66-MI.]

S.O. 1678.—In pursuance of clause (a) of the proviso to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 16 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S. O. 2793 dated the 23rd September, 1963, namely:—

In the Table appended to the said notification, under the heading "UNITED KINGDOM" after serial No. 4 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

I	II
"5. Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining Cornwall (England).	Diploma of Associateship in Metalliferous Mining".

[No. 17/5/66-MI.]

R. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 28th May 1966

S.O. 1679.—In the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 1212 dated the 10th April, 1965, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) at pages 349—371,

- (i) at page 354, in the last line for "10(1)(i) and 10(1)(j)(ii)" read "10(1)(j)(i) and 10(1)(j)(ii)".
- (ii) at page 365, in lines 41 and 42, for "Notwithstanding", read "(1) Notwithstanding".
- (iii) at page 368, in line 22, for "If any" read, "(i) if any."

[No. 350/12/65/Fac.].

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

ERRATA

In the Gazette of India Part II Section 3, Sub-section II, Issue No. 12, dated 19th March, 1966, in Notification under the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 807, dated New Delhi the 5th March 1966, published at pages 731 to 756, the following corrections may be made:—

- Page 734: The word 'and' occurring in the beginning of the last but three lines should read as "as".
- Page 735: (i) The word "that" occurring in line No. 19 before the words "they were bound" should read as "what".
(ii) The word "oppellate" occurring in line No. 36 should read as "Appellate".
(iii) The word "retrospective" occurring in line No. 38 should be read as "as retrospectively".
(iv) The word "festival" occurring in line No. 1 of the text under Issue No. 2 should be read as "festivals".
- Page 736: (i) The words "the witness" occurring in line No. 16 should be read as "(the witness)".
(ii) The word "violations" occurring in line No. 25 should be read as "violation".
- Page 739: Under Issue No. 4 in para No. 2, the word "these" occurring at the end of line No. 22, should be read as "those".
- Page 741: (i) Under Issue No. 4, in para 9, the word "disadvantages" occurring in line No. 6, should be read as "disadvantage".
(ii) In para 10, the word "been" should be added before the word "pressed" in line No. 20,
- Page 744: Under Issue No. 6, paragraph 3, the word "give" occurring in line No. 2, before the word "his account", should be read as "given".
- Page 745: Under Issue No. 6 para 4, the word "asked", occurring in line No. 18, should be read as "ask".
- Page 746: Under Issue No. 7, paragraph 4, the word "through" occurring in line No. 17 should be read as "though".
- Page 748: Under Issue No. 7, paragraph 15, the word "bodar" occurring in line No. 11, should be read as "boller".
- Page 750: Under Issue No. 7, paragraph 19, in line 1, at the end, the word "have" should be added after the word "and".
- Page 751: (i) Under Issue No. 8, in line No. 3, the word "ad" occurring between the words "watch" and "ward" should be read as "and".
(ii) Under Issue No. 8, para 2, in line No. 4, the word "were" should be inserted between the words "There" and "a number of". Further, the word "Kunjars" occurring in line No. 29, should be read as "Kunjan".
(iii) Under Issue No. 8, paragraph 3, line No. 14, the word "whom" occurring after the word "witness" should be read as "when".